

**2012
CONSTRUCTION APPLICATION
GUIDELINES
FOR
TREASURE STATE ENDOWMENT
PROGRAM**

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

<http://comdev.mt.gov/TSEP/default.mcp>

DOCTSEP@mt.gov

2012

Construction Grant Applications Due No Later Than May 4, 2012
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CHAPTER 1

PROJECT GRANT APPLICATION FOR TREASURE STATE ENDOWMENT PROGRAM (TSEP)

I. Introduction

The Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) is a state-funded program created in 1992 as a result of Legislative Referendum 110. It is designed to help solve serious health and safety problems and assist communities with the financing of public facilities projects. The program helps local governments with constructing or upgrading drinking water systems, wastewater treatment facilities, sanitary or storm sewer systems, solid waste disposal and separation systems, and bridges. TSEP Grant Program applications, grant application guidelines, the project grant administration manual, and other relevant information and resources are available on the Department of Commerce website at <http://comdev.mt.gov/TSEP/default.mcp>x. Interested persons can also e-mail TSEP Program staff at DOCTSEP@mt.gov or call staff at (406) 841-2770 regarding any questions they may have about the TSEP Program.

Construction grant funding may be available for TSEP construction grants awarded through the 2013 Legislature. Although applications are accepted on a continual basis, in order to be considered by the 2013 Legislature, the deadline for submitting construction grant applications is May 4, 2012.

These application guidelines explain how cities, towns, counties, special purpose districts, and tribal governments can apply for TSEP financial assistance. The application form for construction projects and the outline of the preliminary engineering report and environmental requirements are found in a separate publication, the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, Eighth Edition*, which is available from Commerce upon request. These publications are also available through available on the Department of Commerce website at <http://comdev.mt.gov/Resources/divisionresources.mcp>x.

The Department of Commerce does not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operations of its program, services, or activities. Individuals, who need aids or services for effective communications or other disability-related accommodations in the programs and services offered, are invited to make their needs and preferences known. Please provide as much advance notice as possible for requests.

II. Eligible Applicants

All applicants must have the management capacity to undertake and satisfactorily complete the project applied for, and assure proper management of TSEP funds. Grant recipients must be in compliance with all applicable auditing and financial reporting requirements, and have the capability to specifically assure proper tracking and recording of funds.

- A. Eligible applicants for TSEP assistance include any:
1. Incorporated city or town,
 2. County,
 3. Consolidated government,
 4. County or multi-county water, sewer, or solid waste district, or
 5. Tribal government (includes any federally recognized Indian tribe within the State of Montana).
- B. Private water or sewer users associations are not eligible to apply for TSEP funds, because they are not a public entity. In order to apply for TSEP funds an association would first have to be legally created as a county or multi-county water and sewer district (pursuant to sections 7-13-22 and 23, MCA) before submitting a TSEP application.

Non-public entities are not eligible for TSEP assistance. Under Article V, Section 11 of the Montana Constitution, the Legislature is prohibited from making any appropriation for religious, charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any private individual, private association, or private corporation not under the control of the State.

- C. Rural improvement districts (RID) created by the county in order to build a water or sewer system, and subsequently managed and operated by a county, have often encountered problems in assuring the effective long-term maintenance and operation of those public facilities. While an RID can be a practical mechanism for financing a project, TSEP does not consider this type of arrangement to be a good mechanism for the long-term management and operation of a water or wastewater system. However, it can also be difficult to get a county water and sewer district created in a timely manner in order to submit an application for a construction grant without having to wait another two years. Commerce allows counties to apply on behalf of an RID, with the condition that the RID must be legally created as a county or multi-county water and sewer district before any TSEP construction grant funds will be released. Refer to sections 7-13-22 and 23, MCA for details.

Sometimes rural areas outside of an incorporated municipality, or a county water and sewer district, want to be served by an existing system, but do not want, or may not be allowed, to be annexed. However, if an incorporated municipality or a county water and sewer district allows these adjacent areas to be connected to its system, an RID is typically utilized to fund the project so that only those properties benefited by the improvements are paying for the project. Since a RID is not eligible to apply for funding, the county, or the municipality or the county water and sewer district which would extend service to them with an existing system, are allowed to apply for TSEP construction funds for the improvements, without the adjacent area being required to form as a county water and sewer district. An interlocal agreement would be required between all of the parties involved to assure the long-term operation and

maintenance of the proposed improvements.

Under the interlocal agreement, the incorporated municipality, or county water and sewer district, to which the proposed improvements would be connected, must have the authority to charge user fees sufficient to properly operate and maintain the proposed improvements over the duration of the agreement. The duration of the interlocal agreement must be for a period of time no less than the expected life of the improvements. The interlocal agreement would only be allowed to be voided in one of the following situations:

1. if the adjacent area being served, along with the infrastructure improvements, were to be annexed into the incorporated municipality or county water and sewer district,
2. if the ownership of, and responsibility for, the proposed improvements were to be permanently transferred to the incorporated municipality or county water and sewer district, or
3. if the area being served by the improvements were to form as a county water and sewer district, and it constructed any remaining portions of the system needed in order to allow it to be a stand-alone system.

A project as described above would require, at the time of applying for TSEP funds, a memorandum of understanding signed by all of the parties involved that they understand the scope of the project and are in basic agreement as to what is being proposed. The memorandum should summarize the scope of the project, how the system would be managed and operated, and how the improvements would be funded in the short and long-term. Prior to TSEP providing any funds that might be awarded, a signed interlocal agreement would be required.

However, any proposed improvements to stand-alone systems, or the construction of a new system, that are entirely operated and maintained by the county through an RID must be legally created as a county-water and sewer district before an application may be submitted.

- D. A specific geographic area, such as a neighborhood, within an eligible applicant's jurisdiction may be proposed for a project. Typically, a special improvement district (SID) would be utilized for funding the project so that those properties benefited by the improvements are paying for the project. The target rate, which is the minimum user rate that TSEP expects residences to be paying after the project, would be based on households in just the project area and not the entire jurisdiction of the applicant.

III. Eligible Projects

A. Types of projects eligible for TSEP assistance include:

1. Drinking water systems

2. Wastewater treatment systems
3. Sanitary sewer or storm sewer systems
4. Solid waste disposal and separation systems, including site acquisition, preparation, or monitoring
5. Bridges

Bridges that are proposed to be replaced with appropriately sized culvert-type structures are eligible for TSEP assistance. However, a culvert that is proposed to be replaced with another culvert is generally not eligible for TSEP assistance. Pedestrian bridges, while eligible, are not likely to score high enough to be funded unless the applicant can document that serious health or safety issues are going to be resolved. Low-water crossings that are proposed to replace a bridge or a culvert are not eligible for funding under TSEP. Contact the TSEP staff to discuss unusual situations to ensure that your proposed project would be considered eligible and competitive.

Proposed construction projects submitted to TSEP for funding must be comprised of “stand-alone” activities. In other words, they must be able to reasonably resolve a deficiency without a subsequent phase and another grant from TSEP or other sources. The intent of the requirement is not to preclude phased projects, but rather to ensure that substantive improvements and public health and safety benefits result from the project that do not require additional funds to complete. It would not require the complete elimination of a particular type of problem, such as inflow and infiltration throughout the entire sewer collection system, which may only be completely eliminated after two or more phases. The intent of this requirement is to preclude preliminary-type work from being funded that would only result in a substantive improvement once additional funds were obtained and the project can be completed. If there are elements of a project that Commerce does not consider to be “stand-alone,” Commerce may recommend that portion of the proposed project not be funded.

The kinds of projects eligible under TSEP are community-type systems

Projects that involve connecting an existing, publically-owned water system to a privately-owned water system are eligible, as long as the original assets of the applicant, including the infrastructure to be constructed with the TSEP grant, will continue to be maintained and owned by the applicant after the project is completed. The applicant would be limited to purchasing bulk water from the privately owned water system and then distributing water to the publically-owned water system’s customers. A long-term agreement, equal to the expected life of the TSEP-funded improvements, between the privately-owned water system and the publically-owned water system, for the sale of the bulk water, would be required. No hook-up fees charged by the privately-owned water system would be allowed as an eligible project cost.

Ranking of Projects Involving Multiple Facility Projects or Multiple Bridges

Applicants considering a project involving multiple facilities, should ensure that the public facilities under consideration have:

- a. a comparable need for the proposed improvements; and
- b. the proposed technical solutions are equally appropriate and would achieve a reasonable impact on the needs for each public facility.

If these two criteria are not met, each public facility involved in the project may be ranked individually on any particular statutory priority. If it is appropriate to rank each public facility individually, the score will be determined by prorating the scores assigned to the statutory priority based on the percent of the total project cost that each public facility represents.

As a result, a water system that does not have any serious problems when combined with a wastewater system, with very serious problems, could make the application, as a whole, less competitive than if the application was only for the wastewater system project. Similarly, if one bridge, which does not have serious problems, is combined with another bridge, with very serious problems, it could make the application, as a whole, less competitive.

Additional Considerations of Eligible Projects

If an applicant submits a new application for a project for which the applicant has already received a TSEP construction grant, Commerce will recommend to the Legislature that the previously awarded grant be terminated if the project is awarded a new construction grant.

Requests for matching grants are limited to a maximum of \$750,000 per application, and only one application per applicant each funding cycle is permitted. However, in order to qualify for the maximum of \$750,000, the applicant's user rates must be at least 150% of the community's "target rate" (based upon the projected monthly rates with TSEP assistance) upon completion of a proposed water, wastewater project, storm drain, or solid waste project. If the user rates are projected to be between 125% and 150% of the community's "target rate," applicants are eligible to apply for no more than \$625,000. Applicants whose user rates are less than 125% of the community's "target rate" are limited to a maximum of \$500,000. Grant funding will not be recommended for projects that would result in user charges below the target rate.

Counties with bridge projects are limited to a maximum of \$500,000, unless the county can clearly demonstrate that extenuating circumstances exist. An amount greater than \$500,000 will be allowed for bridge projects if the applicant submits an application for only one bridge and the total cost of the bridge project is greater than \$1,000,000.

If residential user rates are raised beyond the amount necessary to complete the proposed project in order to qualify for a \$500,000 TSEP grant, or simply to be more competitive, the applicant must agree to maintain that level of user rates. Therefore, the applicant must demonstrate that user rates, in the long term (i.e., 20 years), will meet the target rate for the community. Any loans should be used to demonstrate the commitment of user rates.

However, applicants will not be recommended for more than the amount they would otherwise qualify for if residential user rates are to be raised beyond the amount necessary to complete the proposed project; for example, raising rates to increase reserves beyond what is required for a loan. In other words, residential user rates cannot simply be raised

beyond the amount necessary to complete the proposed project in order to qualify for \$625,000 or \$750,000. If rates are already high in order to build reserves, it will also not qualify an applicant for a higher grant amount.

If an applicant is awarded a grant, the grant could be jeopardized or potentially reduced if the funding package for the project changes and results in a smaller loan.

A project grant request may not exceed \$20,000 per benefited household. Only full-time, occupied residential properties at the time the application is submitted will be counted as benefited households; un-developed vacant lots, properties used as vacation rentals, or second homes that are not the primary residence of the owners, are not counted as benefited households. To qualify as a full-time, occupied residential property, the owners or tenants must live in the residence at least six months out of the year.

In order to be recommended for more than \$20,000 per benefited household, the applicant must meet all three of the following tests:

TEST CRITERIA:

1. a very serious deficiency exists in a community facility or service, or the community lacks the facility or service entirely; and adverse consequences clearly attributable to the deficiency have occurred, or are likely to occur in the near term (scores at a level four or five on Statutory Priority #1); and it has been determined by Commerce that the proposed project will correct the deficiencies; and
2. upon completion of a proposed water, wastewater project, storm drain, or solid waste user rates would be at least 1½ times the community's "target rate" (based upon the projected monthly rates with TSEP assistance), or in the case of bridge projects, the county must be able to demonstrate an extreme lack of financial resources relative to the other counties in the State; and
3. other sources of funding are not reasonably available.

For water, wastewater and solid waste projects, other funds are not considered reasonably available if the applicant is either not eligible for funding from a typical source of funding, is not likely to receive funding, or the applicant has applied for, but not been selected for funding.

Meeting the three tests does not guarantee that applicants will be recommended for a grant that exceeds the \$20,000 per benefited household, or for a hardship grant, which is discussed below. As a result, other factors may be taken into account by Commerce when making its recommendations, including issues such as whether the project area is comprised of a high percentage of vacation rental properties or second homes that are not the primary residence of their owners, or is comprised of a high percentage of un-developed, vacant lots. The number of un-developed, vacant lots will be based on what has been developed at the time the application is submitted.

When projects primarily benefit commercial and industrial development, and there are few or no households, the \$20,000 per household limit does not apply. Projects such as these will

instead be evaluated in the same way that the financial analysis under Statutory Priority #2 is accomplished for economic development related projects.

If the financial analysis cannot be performed because the required information is not provided, the amount of any recommended grant will be based on the current number of households within the project area.

Applicants that do not meet the three tests as listed above will either be recommended for a reduced grant amount or may not be recommended for any grant if it appears that the project is no longer financially feasible without the full amount that was requested. As a result, it is very important for applicants to discuss their proposed funding scenario with the TSEP staff prior to application if they plan to exceed the \$20,000 per benefited household.

Matching Funding sources for TSEP projects

1. Types of Matching Project Grants

a. Standard Grants

Applicants are generally eligible to request a grant that is no greater than 50% of the eligible project expenses.

b. Hardship Grants

In cases of extreme financial hardship and where very serious deficiencies exist that would affect the public's health or safety, an applicant may be eligible to receive a Hardship Grant from 51% up to 75% of the eligible project expenses in order to help reduce user costs to a more affordable level. However, the total amount requested cannot exceed the maximum TSEP grant. Applicants will only be recommended to receive a TSEP Hardship Grant if all three tests are met as described above for the \$20,000 limit per household.

2. Eligible and Ineligible Match

In order to be eligible for a TSEP project grant, matching funds must be provided by the applicant to assist in financing the total project cost. Additional information as to eligible match can be found in the TSEP Project Administration Manual available at the Commerce website.

3. Eligible and Ineligible Reimbursable Project Expenses

Applicants should be cautious if starting a project before the Legislature and Governor have approved it and the grant recipient has a signed contract with Commerce. TSEP grantees are required to adhere to various laws and requirements of the State and the program. Failure to do so could result in TSEP funds not being eligible for reimbursing project activities such as engineering, construction, etc. Applicants that plan to commence a project before it has been approved for funding should discuss their plans with the TSEP staff to ensure that they have sufficient

matching funds as required by the program and do not take any steps that could violate state law or regulations. Additional information as to eligible project expenses can be found in the TSEP Project Administration Manual available at the Commerce website.

IV. Application Submission

General Requirements

To apply for a TSEP grant, an eligible applicant must complete the required TSEP application information listed below by May 4, 2012. One hard copy and one electronic copy of the TSEP application information and two hard copies of the PER must be postmarked or delivered to the Department of Commerce, 301 South Park Ave, Helena MT, 59620 on or before May 4, 2012.

Only one application per project is permitted each application cycle. Applications from multiple eligible applicants for the same project in any given application cycle are not allowed. This does not preclude an application for a subsequent phase in the next application cycle.

To apply for any of the funding approved through the Legislative process, applicants must provide the following TSEP application information:

Appendix A: Submit responses to the TSEP Statutory review criteria

Appendix B, Section 1: Submit the application form found in the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, Eighth Edition* (see Appendix B, section 1 of these guidelines),

Appendix B, Section 2: Submit the preliminary engineering report that complies with the requirements found in these guidelines and the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, Eighth Edition* (see Appendix B, section 2 of these guidelines),

Appendix C: Submit a completed Environmental Assessment Appendix C) that complies with the information in these guidelines, and

Appendix D: Additional Documentation and Forms

Environmental Review

The environmental assessment documents as required in the TSEP application can be found in Appendix C of these Guidelines.

Overview

TSEP grants are a state action subject to the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). MEPA specifies three different levels of environmental review, based on the significance of the potential impacts. The levels are: (1) exempt or excluded from MEPA review; (2) environmental assessment (EA), and (3) environmental impact statement (EIS). The following outlines the environmental review process that must be completed by the applicant for each project proposed for TSEP funding. For detailed information on MEPA, see A Guide to the Montana Environmental Policy Act, or A Citizen's Guide to Public Participation in Environmental Decision making, at: <http://leg.mt.gov/css/Services%20Division/Lepo/mepa/default.asp>

Statutory or Categorical Exemptions

Certain actions are exempt from MEPA review, either because they have been specifically exempted by the statute or, because of their special nature, do not normally have a significant effect on the environment. The following types of actions are exempt from MEPA review:

- Administrative actions (routine clerical or similar functions, including but not limited to administrative procurement, contracts for consulting services, or personnel actions);
- Minor repairs, operations, and maintenance of existing equipment or facilities;
- Investigation and enforcement; data collection activities; inspection of facilities or enforcement of environmental standards;
- Ministerial actions (in which the agency exercises no discretion and rather acts upon a given state of facts in a prescribed manner);
- Actions that are primarily social or economic in nature and that do not otherwise affect the human environment;
- Actions that qualify for a categorical exclusion; and
- Specific actions of certain agencies that have been exempted by the Legislature.

Some TSEP projects may qualify for exemptions. The types of public facility projects that could qualify for an exemption include projects relating to existing facilities that involve only minor repairs or rehabilitation (including functional replacement) of the existing facility or facility components and projects where the footprint of the proposed structures, pipelines, or other infrastructure would be substantially unchanged from existing conditions. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following: replacement of a facility or facility component in the same location in which they are currently located, or replacement of equipment in a public facility. In any event, an exemption may not be used if any public controversy exists over the project's potential effect on the quality of the human environment; the proposed project shows some potential for causing a significant effect on the quality of the human environment; or the project might possibly affect sensitive environmental or cultural resource areas or endangered or threatened species and their critical habitats.

Environmental Assessment (EA)

An EA is a written analysis of a proposed action to determine whether an EIS is required or is needed to serve one or more of the other purposes described in ARM 8.2.304(2). Normally, a thoroughly completed Environmental Checklist and responses to the six questions contained in the Environmental Review Form (see Appendix C of these Guidelines) will suffice as the draft EA for public review and comment, and may then be revised as necessary to constitute the final EA. Anyone authorized to perform work on behalf of the applicant may prepare the draft EA, using all available information and evidence. The applicant's authorized representative must sign the draft EA, and the final environmental determination must be made by the applicant's representatives or board. Preparation of an EA ensures the fullest appropriate opportunity for public review and comment on a proposed action, including alternatives and planned mitigation, and examines and documents the effects of a proposed action on the quality of the human environment. The EA also allows the project proponent to determine the need to prepare an EIS through an initial evaluation and determination of the significance of impacts associated with a proposed action.

In addition, an applicant may prepare an EA whenever the proposed action is one that might normally require an EIS, but the significant effects of the project appear to be mitigated below the level of significance through design, enforceable controls, and/or conditions imposed by the agency or other government agencies. For an EA to suffice in this instance, the applicant must determine that all of the impacts of the proposed action have been accurately identified, that they will be mitigated below the level of significance, and that no significant impact is likely to occur. The grant recipient may not consider compensation for purposes of determining that impacts have been mitigated below the level of significance.

An EA is a public document and may be inspected upon request. Any person may obtain a copy of an EA by making a request to the applicant. The applicant shall submit a copy of each completed EA to the Department as a part of the complete grant application. The grant recipient is responsible for providing public review of an EA as necessary to match the complexity and seriousness of environmental issues associated with a proposed action and the level of public interest in the action. Methods of accomplishing public review include publishing a news release or legal notice to announce the availability of an EA, summarizing its content and soliciting public comment; holding public meetings or hearings; maintaining mailing lists of persons interested in a particular action or type of action and notifying them of the availability of EAs on such actions; and distributing copies of EAs for review and comment. Where an action is one that normally requires an EIS, but effects that otherwise might be deemed significant are mitigated in the project proposal or by controls imposed by the grant recipient, public involvement must include the opportunity for public comment, a public meeting or hearing, and adequate notice. The applicant is responsible for determining appropriate methods to ensure adequate public review on a case-by-case basis.

The grant recipient shall consider all substantive comments received in response to a draft EA and decide, at a public meeting, that either:

- (1) an EIS is necessary;
- (2) the EA did not adequately reflect the issues raised by the proposed action and must be revised; or
- (3) an EIS is not necessary, and make a final decision on the proposed action (executing the contract with the Department to receive TSEP funds for the grantee's project).

The grant recipient must provide a copy of the Final EA to the Department with documentation of public review, opportunity for public comment, and a final decision on the EA at a public meeting.

Any time the applicant proposes substantial changes to the project affecting the original EA, the grant recipient must repeat its environmental review for the revisions to the project, assuring the environmental impacts of the revised project are adequately identified, addressed by the grantee, and any necessary public review provided. When completed, the applicant must follow the original process and again provide environmental documents to Department.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

An EIS is required whenever an EA indicates that an EIS is necessary, or a grant recipient proposes an action that may significantly affect the quality of the human environment (a "major action").

MEPA and Department's rules require that a draft EIS circulated for public review must contain all of the following:

- (1) a description of the proposed action, including its purpose and benefits;
- (2) a listing of any state, local, or federal agencies that have overlapping or additional jurisdiction and a description of their responsibility for the proposed action;
- (3) a description of the current environmental conditions in the area affected by the proposed action or alternatives, including maps and charts, whenever appropriate;
- (4) a description of the impacts on the quality of the human environment of the proposed action, including: direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts; potential growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting impacts; irreversible and irretrievable commitments of environmental resources, including land, air, water and energy; economic and environmental benefits and costs of the proposed action; and the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the effect on maintenance and enhancement of the long-term productivity of the environment;
- (5) an analysis of reasonable alternatives to the proposed action, including the alternative of no action and other reasonable alternatives that may or may not be within the jurisdiction of the agency to implement, if any;
- (6) a discussion of mitigation, stipulations, or other controls committed to and enforceable by the grant recipient or other government agency;
- (7) a discussion of any compensation related to impacts stemming from the proposed action;
- (8) an explanation of the tradeoffs among the reasonable alternatives;
- (9) the grant recipient's preferred alternative on the proposed action, if any, and its reasons for the preference;
- (10) a section on consultation and preparation of the EIS that includes the names of those individuals or groups responsible for preparing the EIS; a listing of other agencies, groups, or individuals who were contacted or contributed information; and a summary list of source materials used in the preparation of the draft EIS;
- (11) a summary of the draft EIS; and
- (12) other sections that may be required by other statutes in a comprehensive evaluation of the proposed action, or by the National Environmental Policy Act or other federal statutes governing a cooperating federal agency.

Following preparation of a draft EIS, the grant recipient must distribute copies to the Governor; the Department; the Environmental Quality Council; appropriate state and federal agencies; and all persons who have requested copies. The grant recipient must allow 30 days for public comment on the EIS, which may be extended an additional 30 days at the discretion of the grant recipient or upon application of any person for good cause. When preparing a joint EIS with a federal agency or agencies, the grant recipient may also extend this period in accordance with time periods specified in regulations that implement the National Environmental Policy Act.

After the time for public comment and review has expired, the grant recipient must prepare a Final EIS for approval at a public meeting, which must also contain:

- (1) a summary of major conclusions and supporting information from the draft EIS and the responses to substantive comments received on the draft EIS, stating specifically where such conclusions and information were changed from those which appeared in the draft;
- (2) a list of all sources of written and oral comments on the draft EIS, including those obtained at public hearings, and, unless impractical, the text of comments received by

- the grant recipient (in all cases, a representative sample of comments must be included);
- (3) the grant recipient's responses to substantive comments, including an evaluation of the comments received and disposition of the issues involved;
 - (4) data, information, and explanations obtained subsequent to circulation of the draft; and
 - (5) the grant recipient's recommendation, preferred alternative, or proposed decision together with an explanation of the reasons.

The grant recipient must distribute copies of the Final EIS to the Governor; the Department; the Environmental Quality Council; appropriate state and federal agencies; all persons who submitted comments on or received a copy of the draft EIS; and all other members of the public upon request.

The grant recipient may not make a final decision on the proposed action being evaluated in a Final EIS (executing the contract with the Department to receive TSEP funds for the grantee's project) until 15 days from the date of transmittal of the Final EIS to the Governor and Environmental Quality Council. Until the grant recipient reaches its final decision on the proposed action, no action concerning the proposal may be taken that would have an adverse environmental impact or limit the grant recipient's choice of reasonable alternatives, including the no-action alternative.

Any time the grant recipient proposes substantial changes to the project affecting the original EIS, the grant recipient must repeat its environmental review for the revisions to the project, assuring the environmental impacts of the revised project are adequately identified, addressed by the grantee, and any necessary public review provided. When completed, the grant recipient must follow the original process and again provide environmental documents to Department.

TSEP grant recipients are responsible for compliance with all applicable state environmental requirements. Some of the other state environmental requirements that may apply to TSEP projects include:

- ☐ Stream Protection Act, Title 87, Chapter 5, Part 5, MCA
- ☐ Montana Solid Waste Management Act, Title 75, Chapter 10, Part 2, MCA
- ☐ Clean Air Act of Montana, Title 75, Chapter 2, MCA
- ☐ Water Quality Act, Title 75, Chapter 5, MCA
- ☐ Public Water Supplies, Distribution and Treatment, Title 75, Chapter 6, MCA
- ☐ Floodplain and Floodway Management, Title 76, Chapter 5, MCA
- ☐ The Montana State Antiquities Act, Title 22, Chapter 3, MCA

Permits

Some of the environmental permits that may be required on your project from other state agencies include the following:

- ☐ Asbestos Control Program – contact the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).
- ☐ Montana Stream Protection Act (SPA 124 Permit) – contact the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks at 444-2449.
- ☐ Montana Floodplain and Floodway Management Act (Floodplain Development Permit) – contact the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation at 444-0860 or the local floodplain administrator.
- ☐ Federal Clean Water Act (404 Permit) – contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Helena at 441-1375.
- ☐ Short-Term Water Quality Standard for Turbidity (318 Authorization) – contact the Montana Department of Environmental Quality at 444-3080.
- ☐ Montana Water Use Act (Water Right Permit and Change Authorization) – contact the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation at 444-6667 or the local DNRC Water Resources Regional Office. A useful website regarding water rights can be found at http://www.dnrc.mt.gov/wrd/water_rts/default.asp.
- ☐ Stormwater Discharge General Permits and/or Montana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MPDES Permit) – contact the Montana Department of Environmental Quality at 444-3080.
- ☐ Please check the DNRC website for a copy of “A Guide to Stream Permitting in Montana.” Their web address is http://dnrc.mt.gov/permits/stream_permitting/default.asp.
- ☐ Cultural Resource Survey – You may need to perform a cultural resource survey for your project. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) can be reached at 444-7715 for more information. There is guidance for consulting with SHPO at <http://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/archaeology/consultingwith.asp>.

V. Application Review Process

Commerce staff will review TSEP construction applications for both technical and financial feasibility, and the extent to which the proposed project relates to each of the seven statutory criteria. To facilitate Commerce’s review, applications should be organized according to the format outlined in Appendix D, TSEP Application: Additional Documentation. Additional information on completing the application form and the preliminary engineering report is provided in the Appendices.

Under the TSEP statute, and policies established by the Governor and Legislature since 1993, the review of TSEP applications by Commerce is a two-step process. In the first step of the review process, applications are ranked based upon the extent to which the proposed project relates to each of the seven statutory criteria. In the second step of the review process, the form and amount of TSEP funding to be recommended is determined based upon an analysis of the applicant’s proposed level of local financial participation. Based on language in House Bill 351, Commerce will prepare and submit two lists containing the recommended projects and the recommended form and amount of financial assistance for each project to the governor. One list will contain the ranking and recommendation of bridge projects. The number of bridge projects recommended for funding

will be up to 20% of the TSEP funds available. The other list will contain the ranking and recommendation of other infrastructure projects.

Commerce may provide for outside technical review of applications by other public or private agencies or professionals when deemed necessary to assure adequate review. Commerce may take additional information, based upon Commerce's or other agency's knowledge about a proposed project or particular community problems, into account in the scoring of an application. The applicant may not submit any additional information after the application deadline unless requested by Commerce staff in order to clarify information already presented in the application.

TSEP may recommend funding separately those projects with urgent public health and safety needs as indicated by Level 5 or 4 scores for Priority 1 - Public Health and Safety. A pro-rated percentage of funding may be recommended for those applicants where only a portion of the project has been scored at a Level 5 for Health and Safety need.

VI. Administrative Procedures and Requirements

Please see the administration manual on the Commerce website for information on how to administer a TSEP project. Projects must be completed in accordance with the applicable rules or the applicant risks losing their grant.

Changes to an Approved Project

In accordance with the Legislature's policy as expressed in the legislation that authorizes TSEP projects, Commerce cannot approve amendments to the scope of work or budget affecting priority activities or improvements that would materially alter the intent and circumstances under which the application was originally ranked by Commerce and approved by the Governor and Legislature. Significant changes to the scope of work or budget could jeopardize the continued funding of the project using TSEP funds if Commerce determines that the proposed amendments could "materially alter the intent and circumstances" under which the project was originally approved. Local governments that have already executed a contract with Commerce and request a modification that significantly affects the scope of work or budget may have their TSEP funding temporarily suspended. The suspension would remain in effect until the next session of the Legislature when the proposed modification would be presented to the Legislature for its approval.

APPENDIX A

TSEP Statutory Review Criteria

A. INTRODUCTION

The TSEP statute and the policies established by Commerce, the Governor and the Legislature guides the review of TSEP applications. Applications should be as concise as possible; however, the applicant may use as many pages as necessary to adequately explain the proposed project. Only information pertaining directly to the proposal and the TSEP Statutory Priorities should be included.

B. RANKING APPLICATIONS ON THE SEVEN STATUTORY PRIORITIES

The TSEP statute requires Commerce to provide the Legislature two lists with ranked and recommended projects for TSEP funding, giving preference according to the order of statutory priorities. Each application will be scored based upon the extent to which the proposed project is consistent with each statutory priority, using five possible point levels with five being the highest level. However, Statutory Priority #3 uses only four point levels.

The TSEP statutory priorities in their order of importance, and the maximum score that can be obtained for each, are listed below.

	<u>Maximum Possible Points</u>
Statutory Priority #1 (Urgent and Serious Health or Safety Problems, or Compliance with State or Federal Standards)	1,100 Points
Statutory Priority #2 (Greater Financial Need)	900 Points
Statutory Priority #3 (Appropriate Design and Long-Term Solution)	800 Points
Statutory Priority #4 (Long-Term Planning and Management)	700 Points
Statutory Priority #5 (Obtains Funds from Other Sources)	600 Points
Statutory Priority #6 (Long-term, Full-time Jobs, Business Expansion, Tax Base)	500 Points
Statutory Priority #7 (Community Support)	400 Points
TOTAL MAXIMUM POSSIBLE POINTS	4,900 Points

TSEP may at its discretion determine that projects, or portions of projects, with a level “5” score in priority #1 will be funded ahead of any other projects, regardless of the total points. Similarly, TSEP may rank projects with a level “4” score in priority #1 above projects with a level “1”, “2” or “3” score for priority #1. This discretionary determination would not apply to projects that do not meet minimum criteria for priorities #2 through #7.

For projects that receive a level “5” score on Statutory Priority #1, or if there are any deficiencies that meet the definition of a level “5,” Commerce may consider recommending to the Legislature that the applicant be moved up above the funding line, regardless of the number of total points received, in order to ensure that extremely serious health and safety problems are resolved. Applicants that are moved up in order to be funded will only be recommended for an award amount that is necessary to resolve the deficiencies that warranted the level “5” score; in other words, Commerce will potentially recommend that the scope of work be reduced. Some of the reasons that a project may not be recommended to be moved up above the funding line would be:

- if it appears that the applicant was grossly negligent in resolving the problem on its own and could reasonably fund the smaller project without the assistance of TSEP;
- if the applicant’s projected user rates would no longer be at or above the target rate; or
- if the project as proposed appears to be technically or financially infeasible.

Based on language in House Bill 351, the TSEP program will rank bridges separately from water, wastewater, solid waste, and storm water projects. The number of bridge projects recommended for funding will be up to 20% of the TSEP funds available as per 90-6-710 MCA.

TSEP may at its discretion recommend a reduced grant for bridge applications in order to fund only those individual bridges rated at a level “4” or “5” score and not fund bridges ranked at a level “1”, “2” or “3” score.

C. TSEP STATUTORY PRIORITIES AND RANKING CRITERIA

The following section lists the seven statutory priorities used to score and rank TSEP projects, along with the criteria that will be considered by Commerce in evaluating each applicant's response. TSEP applicants are required to submit narrative responses that describe the relationship of their proposed TSEP project to each of the statutory priorities, except where noted otherwise. Some priorities can be scored using the information provided in the *Uniform Application Form and the preliminary engineering report (PER)*. For statutory priorities #1 and #3, applicants are not required to provide a narrative response unless there is additional information that they believe would impact how the priority will be scored. While applicants need to provide a response that addresses each of the criteria in statutory priorities #4 through #7, applicants are encouraged to be succinct and not repetitive.

With the exception of Statutory Priority #2, each statutory priority has definitions that generally describe the requirements for being scored at a particular point level. The definitions associated with each score level are discussed in Section D - Scoring Level Definitions for the Seven Statutory Priorities.

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication, especially in Priorities #4 thru 7; the applicant can reference other pertinent portions of the application or appendices in the narrative responses to the

priorities. However, the applicant should not reference another portion of the application, such as the PER, without including a narrative statement that provides at least a summary of what is being referenced. For example, an applicant should not simply state, "See page 4 of the Master Plan" as a response to a statutory priority.

STATUTORY PRIORITY #1

1,100 Possible Points

Projects that solve urgent and serious public health or safety problems, or that enable local governments to meet state or federal health or safety standards.

The following criteria are considered by TSEP in scoring priority #1 as it pertains to water, wastewater, storm drain, and solid waste projects; and information used to score this priority is derived from reviewing the PER. For statutory priorities #1 and #3, applicants are not required to provide a narrative response unless there is additional information that they believe would impact how the priority will be scored.

- a. Does a serious deficiency exist in a basic or necessary community public facility or service, such as the provision of a safe domestic water supply or does the community lack the facility or service entirely, and will the deficiencies be corrected by the proposed project? *(Are all deficiencies described?)*
- b. Have serious public health or safety problems that are clearly attributable to a deficiency occurred, or are they likely to occur, such as illness, disease outbreak, or safety problems or hazards? *(Is each public health or safety problem described and is it indicated whether the problem has occurred or the degree to which it is likely to occur in the near-term, long-term, or may potentially occur at some point in the future. Is supporting documentation provided to show the public health or safety problems?)*
- c. Is the problem existing, continual, and long-term, as opposed to occasional, sporadic, probable or potential? *(Is the nature and frequency of occurrence described? Provide supporting documentation to substantiate.)*
- d. Is the entire community, or a substantial percentage of the residents of the community, seriously affected by the deficiency, as opposed to a small percentage of the residents? *(Is the number of residents affected by the problem described?)*
- e. Is there clear documentation that the current condition of the public facility (or lack of a facility) violates a state or federal health or safety standard? *(Is there a description of the standard being violated?)*
- f. Does the standard that is being violated represent a significant threat to public health or safety? *(For each standard being violated as listed in e., is there a description of the public health or safety problems as listed in b. that are associated with it?)*
- g. Is the proposed TSEP project necessary to comply with a court order or a state or federal agency directive? *(Is the directive described and is a copy attached?)*
- h. Are there any reliable and long-term management practices that would reduce the

public health or safety problems?

The following criteria are used by TSEP to score priority #1 as it pertains to bridges.

- a. Does a serious deficiency exist in the bridge system and will the deficiencies be corrected by the proposed project? *(Is there a description for all deficiencies for each bridge proposed for TSEP funding, including the NBI sufficiency rating, appraisal ratings, and element condition ratings? Is there a description for any related public safety problems not reflected in the NBI sufficiency rating? If a new bridge is being proposed where none currently exists, is there a description for why there is a need for a bridge at this new location and why the public safety problems necessitate the new bridge?)*
- b. Is the entire county, or a substantial percentage of the residents of the county, seriously affected by the deficiency, as opposed to a small percentage of the residents? *(Is there a description of the number of residents, households, businesses, etc. affected by the problem?)*

STATUTORY PRIORITY #2

900 Possible Points

Projects that reflect greater need for financial assistance than other projects.

The information necessary to score this priority will be taken from the financial information submitted in the *Uniform Application Form*. Applicants do not need to provide any narrative response unless they are providing additional information that they believe has an impact on financial need.

This criterion will assess the applicant's need for financial assistance by examining each applicant's relative financial need compared to other applicants. The financial assessment will determine whether an applicant's need for TSEP assistance is comparatively greater or weaker than other applicants.

Points are awarded using a computer-assisted financial assessment, which makes a comparative analysis of financial indicators. This process is conducted using two competitive ranking indicators that evaluate the relative financial need of each applicant. The analysis for the first indicator is common to all applicants, while the type of analysis used for the second indicator depends on the type of project. Based on an applicant's relative financial need, an applicant can receive up to 900 points. The two indicators are:

Indicator 1. Economic Condition of Households Analysis

The first indicator analyzes the relative economic condition of households, and is used in the financial assessment of each applicant (except for strictly economic development type projects as noted below). This analysis consists of ranking each applicant in relation to:

- a. the dollar level of the community's Median Household Income (MHI);

- b. the percent of persons in the jurisdiction at or below the level designated as Low to Moderate Income (LMI); and
- c. the percent of persons at or below the level designated as Poverty.

MHI is calculated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as the amount of household income above and below which the household incomes in a jurisdiction are equally distributed. In other words, there are as many households with incomes above MHI as there are below MHI.

In effect, this indicator provides a comparative measure of ability to pay for infrastructure and public services. Considering the applicant's MHI, in conjunction with the percent of persons existing at or below the levels of LMI and poverty, provides a means of identifying concentrations of population which have relatively less ability to pay for public services. Use of this indicator helps assure that grant award recommendations take into account pockets of low and very low-income persons in a community or county that would be extraordinarily burdened by increased public utility rates or tax assessments.

The first indicator accounts for 40% of the 900 points possible under Statutory Priority #2, or up to 360 points. The MHI, LMI and Poverty each account for one-third of the possible points for this indicator. The points awarded in the economic condition of household analysis, are automatically computed and allocated based on a five level scoring system.

The data used in Indicator 1. Economic Condition of Households Analysis will be compiled by the Montana Department of Commerce from MHI, LMI, and Poverty statistics derived from the American Community Survey data supplied by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. **Applicants do not need to provide the census data.**

However, for some applicants, there is no census data currently available for the specific project area, except to use census data for the entire county or city. Use of census data for the entire county or city may not accurately reflect the economic condition of households within the project area. Examples of applicants that is not likely to have census data currently available for the specific project area would be new county water and sewer districts or a project that encompasses a particular neighborhood within a city.

As a result, for projects that do not have census data currently available, TSEP will compute the MHI, LMI and Poverty statistics by using data for the smallest geographical census area that encompasses the proposed project area. Upon request, TSEP staff will compute the MHI, LMI and Poverty statistics for the project area and determine the local government's target rate. Potential applicants will need to provide a map clearly showing the boundaries of the project area along with any other references, such as roads and rivers that would help to locate the project area on the census maps.

Indicator 2. Financial Analysis

The analysis of the second indicator consists of scoring each applicant based upon their proposed level of local financial participation in the project relative to their ability to finance

the project without TSEP assistance. The type of project determines the type of analysis that is used. The second indicator accounts for 60% of the 900 points possible under Statutory Priority #2, or up to 540 points.

A. Water, Wastewater, or Solid Waste Projects

For water, wastewater, or solid waste projects, that collect user fees, "Target Rate Analysis" is used to score each applicant based upon an applicant's projected user rate as proposed in their application versus their predetermined benchmark or "target rate." Target user rates are based on a percentage of the community's MHI. The points awarded in the target rate analysis, are automatically computed and allocated based on a five level scoring system.

Solid waste and storm sewer systems are sometimes funded through property taxes rather than user fees. In these cases, the amount of the tax assessment is compared to the target rate instead of a user fee. For the purposes of the TSEP analysis, a storm sewer system is considered to be part of a wastewater system, and if there is a separate fee, it will be added to the wastewater user fees before comparing it to the target rate.

B. Bridge Projects

The financial analysis for bridge projects, which are primarily funded through property taxes, must be approached in a manner different from water, wastewater and solid waste projects that are financed through user fees. Instead of target rate analysis, the analysis will be based on the applicants' access to funds through taxes and other sources that could potentially be used to fund bridge projects. The amount of potential funding will be calculated on a per capita basis, and will be further measured against the number of bridges that the county is responsible for maintaining.

The points awarded for the financial analysis of bridge projects are allocated based on a five level scoring system. The score awarded is based on the TSEP staff's analysis and is manually incorporated into the financial assessment.

Bridge applicants will only be compared to other bridge applicants in the financial analysis for Indicator #2. As a result, the score given to a bridge applicant on the financial analysis represents that applicant's financial need relative only to other bridge applicants. Tribal applicants with bridge projects will be analyzed similar to counties. However, the financial analysis will use the MHI for the reservation rather than the county.

C. Projects Involving Un-Developed Land

The type of financial analysis used to analyze projects that will be providing water and/or sewer service to un-developed land will be based on the type of development. If the un-developed land will be used primarily for commercial and industrial use, the type of analysis utilized will be determined by how the cost of the project will be paid for as discussed below under D. Economic Development Related Projects.

If the un-developed land will be used to provide housing, the target rate analysis will be utilized. If the cost of the project will be paid for by all of the users of the system, the target

rate for the entire jurisdiction will be used. However, if only the area to be served will be paying for the cost of the project, a target rate for the new development will be required. However, since there may not be any, or an insufficient amount of, household income data for the area, a target rate will have to be generated by the TSEP staff. An appropriate target rate will need to be established to reflect the income levels of the families living in the type of housing that is expected to be built. Other developed areas in the vicinity with similar types of housing will be looked at in determining income levels and the target rate. If the developer of the un-developed land is committed to providing a certain percentage of the housing to low or moderate-income families, the TSEP staff will take into account the percentage of low or moderate-income housing when establishing the target rate for the applicant.

Regardless of the type of development, the applicant must provide documentation showing that the applicant has a firm commitment from a developer of residential property or, in the case of an economic development project, a business that will occupy the un-developed land. A TSEP grant will not be recommended for purely speculative projects. The applicant must provide a business plan. Contact Commerce for guidance.

D. Economic Development Related Projects

The type of financial analysis used to analyze economic development related projects will depend on how the improvements will be paid for. If the cost of the project will be paid for by all of the users on the system, target rate analysis will be utilized using the target rate for the entire jurisdiction.

However, if the cost of the project will not be borne by all of the users on the system, a "financing gap" must be identified and documented in the financial package. The financial analysis will evaluate whether other funds, including private funds from the business, are insufficient to complete the project without TSEP participation.

Applicants that can demonstrate that a greater quantity of cash (instead of in-kind or other grants) will be used to satisfy the match requirement will receive a greater number of points for this indicator. A greater number of points will also be given to applicants that conclusively demonstrate that quantifiable results can be achieved and measured as a direct result of the project, especially the creation and retention of local jobs. Applicants will also be given a greater number of points if they can demonstrate that a high ratio of jobs to TSEP dollars will be created or retained.

Economic development related projects must demonstrate financial viability based on the current and projected strength of the business(s). A business plan must be submitted with the application. A financial analysis will be conducted by Commerce using standard analysis techniques. Otherwise strong proposals will not be approved if businesses cannot demonstrate long-term financial viability.

Final Competitive Ranking Score on Statutory Priority #2: Results from Indicators 1 and 2 are added together to determine an applicant's final score on Statutory Priority #2.

Important: The financial section of the *Uniform Application Form for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition* should be accurately completed, since that information is used to conduct the financial analysis and scoring of applications on Priority #2.

Commerce reserves the right to modify the information submitted by the applicant in order to ensure that the projected user rate is computed properly and most accurately reflects what the projected rate is likely to be.

Applicants with bridge projects need to complete the APPENDIX B, COMPLETION OF SECTION E - SYSTEM INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR BRIDGE APPLICATIONS ONLY provided in these application guidelines.

STATUTORY PRIORITY #3	800 Possible Points
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Projects that incorporate appropriate, cost-effective technical design and that provide thorough, long-term solutions to community public facility needs.

Any application that receives a level “2” score or less on Statutory Priority #3 may not be recommended for a grant if it is determined that the project does not appear to be technically feasible. The information necessary to score this priority will be derived from reviewing the applicant’s preliminary engineering report (PER). *For statutory priorities #1 and #3, applicants are not required to provide a narrative response unless there is additional information that they believe would impact how the priority will be scored.*

The following criteria are considered by TSEP in scoring priority #3 and are developed after a review of the PER.

- a. Does the PER provide all of the information as required by the Uniform PER outline, and did the analysis address the entire system in order to identify all potential deficiencies?
- b. Does the proposed project completely resolve all of the deficiencies identified in the PER? If not, does the proposed project represent a complete component of a long-term master plan for the facility or system, and what deficiencies will remain upon completion of the proposed project? *(If any deficiencies will remain upon completion of the proposed project, does the PER provide a plan for when those deficiencies will be resolved?)*
- c. Are the deficiencies to be addressed through the proposed project the deficiencies identified with the most serious public health or safety problems? If not, explain why the deficiencies to be addressed through the proposed project were selected over those identified with greater public health or safety problems. *(If the applicant has not chosen to resolve the most serious public health or safety problems, a reasonable justification for the proposed project been provided.)*
- d. Were all reasonable alternatives thoroughly considered, and does the technical

design proposed for the alternative chosen represent an efficient, appropriate, and cost-effective option for resolving the local public facility need, considering the size and resources of the community, the complexity of the problems addressed, and the cost of the project? *(Does the PER provide an analysis of all reasonable alternatives in sufficient detail to justify the alternative chosen?)*

- e. Does the technical design proposed thoroughly address the deficiencies selected to be resolved and provide a reasonably complete, cost-effective and long-term solution?
- f. Are all projected costs and the proposed implementation schedule reasonable and well supported? Are there any apparent technical problems that were not adequately addressed that could delay or prevent the proposed project from being carried out or which could add significantly to project costs?
- g. Have the potential environmental problems been adequately assessed? Are there any apparent environmental problems that were not adequately addressed that could delay or prevent the proposed project from being carried out or which could add significantly to project costs? *(The Uniform Environmental Checklist must be properly completed so that all potential environmental problems have been adequately assessed. All environmental concerns, noted in the Uniform Environmental Checklist, must be addressed in the PER when examining each of the alternative solutions.)*
- h. For projects involving community drinking water system improvements, does the applicant have a water metering system for individual services or has the applicant decided to install meters? In those cases where individual service connection meters are not proposed, has the applicant's PER thoroughly analyzed the conversion to a water metering system and persuasively demonstrated that the use of meters is not feasible, appropriate, or cost effective?
- i. Is there any other pertinent information that might influence the scoring of this statutory priority?

STATUTORY PRIORITY #4	700 Possible Points
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Projects that reflect substantial past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities and that attempt to resolve the infrastructure problem with local resources.

- a. Have there been substantial past efforts to deal with public facilities problems through adequate user charges and hook-up charges to the maximum reasonable extent? *(Provide a history of user charges, hook-up charges, or any other charges or fees that would provide funds for improvements to the system. For projects involving drinking water system improvements and the applicant has not installed, or does not intend to install, individual service connection meters, discuss the rationale for not having meters.)*

- b. Have reasonable operation and maintenance budgets been maintained over the long-term, including adequate reserves for repair and replacement? *(Provide a description and history of the system's operation and maintenance budgets. Discuss whether user rates have been raised in order to maintain adequate reserves for repair and replacement).*
- c. Have there been substantial efforts to solve the system's problems or to proactively maintain the system? *(Provide a history of planning efforts and physical improvements to the system. Discuss whether the applicant has completed a vulnerability assessment, and adopted and implemented a source water protection plan. Describe the degree of local involvement in paying for improvements.)*
- d. Are the problems a result of inadequate operation and maintenance practices? *(If there are indications that the problem is not of recent origin, or has developed because of inadequate operation and maintenance practices in the past, has the applicant thoroughly explained the circumstances and described the actions that management will take in the future to assure that the problem will not reoccur?)*
- e. Have there been substantial past efforts to deal with public facilities problems through a long-term commitment to capital improvements planning and budgeting? *(Describe all efforts to deal with public facilities problems through a long-term commitment to capital improvement planning and budgeting. Describe how a capital improvements plan (CIP) is utilized in conjunction with the local government's budget process. Describe efforts to keep the CIP current through annual updates or periodic revisions.)*
- f. Has the applicant demonstrated a long-term commitment to community planning in order to provide public facilities and services that are adequate and cost effective? *(Describe all other planning related efforts that have been utilized to help ensure that the applicant's public facilities and services are adequate and cost effective.)*
- g. Is the proposed project consistent with current plans (such as a local capital improvements plan, growth policy, transportation plan, or any other development-related plan) adopted by the applicant? *(In particular, if the applicant is a county water and sewer district, how does the proposed project fit in the county's growth plan.)*
- h. For applicants that have previously received a TSEP grant, did the applicant adequately administer the grant and abide by the program's requirements? *(This sub-criterion is essentially used for deducting points if the applicant was previously awarded a grant and the grant was poorly administered. You only need to comment if problems were noted during the administration of the grant. Describe whether the problems were remedied or how they will be remedied before administering a new grant.)*
- i. Is there any other pertinent information that might influence the scoring of this statutory priority?

Documentation is required to verify statements presented in the narrative response to this priority. When documenting plans such as capital improvements plans and growth policies, the entire plan does not need to be attached. Instead, include the cover, table of contents, and those pages that are pertinent to the statements made.

STATUTORY PRIORITY #5

600 Possible Points

Projects that enable local governments to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP

Any application that receives a level “2” score or less on Statutory Priority #5 may not be recommended for a grant if it is determined that the project does not appear to be financially feasible.

This priority will be scored in part based upon the information contained in the applicant’s *Uniform Application Form*. **Applicants should provide additional information concerning other funding sources that were not chosen to help finance the project**, or any other information that the applicant believes important that may impact how this project may be scored.

- a. Has the applicant made serious efforts to thoroughly seek out, analyze, and secure the firm commitment of alternative or additional funds from all appropriate public or private sources, to finance or assist in financing the proposed project? (*At a minimum, each appropriate public funding source should be discussed, and whether the applicant is eligible to apply to it and if not why, when the applicant would apply to it, or why the applicant does not plan to apply to it.*)
- b. How viable is the proposed funding package? (*Describe the level of commitment from the various funding sources and the likelihood of receiving the various funds proposed.*)
- c. Is the TSEP grant critical to keeping the project moving forward and obtaining funds from sources other than TSEP? (*Describe situations where obtaining specific funds are dependent upon receiving TSEP funds.*)
- d. Is there any other pertinent information that might influence the scoring of this statutory priority?

STATUTORY PRIORITY #6

500 Possible Points

Projects that provide long-term, full-time job opportunities for Montanans, that provide public facilities necessary for the expansion of a business that has a high potential for financial success, or that maintains or encourages expansion of the tax base.

- a. Will the proposed TSEP project directly result in the creation or retention of a substantial number of long-term, full-time jobs for Montanans? (*Describe any long-term, full-time jobs for Montanans that would be directly created or retained as a result of the proposed project [other than] those related to the construction or operation of*

the system]. The narrative should describe the number of jobs, the businesses where the jobs would exist, and how the proposed project directly relates to their creation or retention. Provide documentation as applicable.)

- b. Will the proposed TSEP project directly result in a business expansion? Is the business expansion dependent upon the proposed project in order to proceed? *(Discuss any businesses that have proposed to expand, and why they are dependent upon the proposed project to proceed.)*
- c. Has the applicant provided a business plan for the specific firm(s) to be expanded as a result of the proposed TSEP project? If yes, is it a realistic, well-reasoned business expansion proposal and does it clearly demonstrate that the firm to be assisted by the proposed public facilities has a high potential for financial success if TSEP funds are received? *(Submit a business plan for each business to be expanded as a result of the proposed TSEP project.)*
- d. Will the proposed TSEP project maintain or encourage expansion of the private property tax base? *(Describe how the proposed TSEP project will maintain or encourage expansion of the private property tax base, and provide documentation if available.)*
- e. Is there any other pertinent information that might influence the scoring of this statutory priority?

STATUTORY PRIORITY #7	400 Possible Points
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Projects that are high local priorities and have strong community support.

- a. Has the applicant encouraged active citizen participation, including at least one public hearing or meeting held not more than 12 months prior to the date of the application, to discuss the proposed TSEP project and receive comments from the affected community residents? *(Describe your efforts to encourage active citizen participation. Provide documentation including copies of newsletters, special mailings, public hearing advertisements and announcements, agendas, minutes, public comments, newspaper articles, etc.)*
- b. Has the applicant informed local citizens and affected property owners of the estimated cost per household of any anticipated increases in taxes, special assessments, or user charges that would result from the proposed project? *(Provide documentation that local citizens and affected property owners have been informed of the estimated cost per household of any anticipated increases in taxes, special assessments, or user charges that would result from the proposed project.)*
- c. Are the local citizens and affected property owners in support of the project? *(Describe and provide documentation that local citizens and affected property owners are in support of the project. Documentation could include copies of public opinion surveys, petitions, letters of support from affected citizens, etc.)*

- d. Is there any other pertinent information that might influence the scoring of this statutory priority?

In its narrative response to Statutory Priority #7, each applicant should describe its efforts to assure citizen participation in the selection of the proposed project and document local awareness of, and support for, the proposal.

Applicants must have at least one advertised public hearing or meeting in the area of the project, not more than 12 months prior to the date of the application, to inform and receive comments from local citizens and affected property owners regarding the key components and costs of the proposed project and the amounts of any anticipated increases in user charges or assessments that will result from the proposed project, including the estimated cost per household. Applicants should take active measures to alert local citizens and affected property owners that a public hearing or other informational meeting will occur. Hearings or meetings should be scheduled at times and at locations that are convenient for the average citizen. It is important that the public is adequately informed and has adequate opportunities to comment on the project.

In order to obtain the maximum points possible, applicants should provide adequate documentation to substantiate their citizen participation efforts. Copies of public hearing advertisements, agendas and minutes, along with newspaper articles, public opinion surveys, petitions, special mailings, newsletters, and letters of support should be submitted to demonstrate: that the public has been adequately informed about the proposed project as it evolved and has had adequate opportunities to provide comments on the proposed project, and that local residents are in support, of the proposed project.

D. SCORING LEVEL DEFINITIONS – Guidance on scoring level definitions will be available by contacting Commerce staff or by checking the Commerce website

SCORING LEVEL DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES FOR THE SEVEN STATUTORY PRIORITIES

Statutory Priority #1 - Projects that solve urgent and serious public health or safety problems, or that enable local governments to meet state or federal health or safety standards.

General Scoring Notes Related To Statutory Priority #1

The score level for Statutory Priority #1 may be reduced depending upon the degree to which:

- ☐ the deficiency and the resulting health and safety problems are existing, long-term or continual;
- ☐ the problems related to the deficiency affect the entire or substantial portion of the community, or have a high potential to affect the entire or substantial portion of the community;

- ❑ there are reasonable, cost-effective, reliable and long-term management practices that would reduce the health and safety risks and no other reasonable alternatives, temporary or otherwise are available;
- ❑ the deficiencies and the impact on the public's health and safety has been documented; and
- ❑ the proposed project would solve the public health or safety problems.

If the most serious deficiencies represent only a small component of the overall project, the project as a whole may be scored lower than what would normally be indicated for the more serious deficiencies. The score for multiple deficiencies will generally be weighted, based on the severity of the problem related to that deficiency and the cost to resolve that deficiency, to determine the scoring level. For instance, if a very small percentage of the project cost goes toward solving level "5" deficiencies and a significantly larger percentage of the project cost is for solving level "3" deficiencies, then the project would probably be scored at a level 3 or 4. The scoring of multiple bridges in an application will also be weighted, based on cost, to determine the final scoring level.

An administrative order (or other directive) does not guarantee a particular score. The seriousness of the deficiencies and their impact on the public's health and safety will determine the score awarded.

Projects for new water or wastewater systems may be scored lower if there are not provisions in place to ensure that everyone within the proposed planning area is eventually connected to the system.

While environmental pollution is an important concern, it is primarily taken into account in terms of the impact that the pollution has on the public's health and safety. Environmental pollution can also be taken into account in terms of whether the project enables local governments to meet state or federal health or safety standards.

Level 1 The Applicant did not sufficiently demonstrate that it has a deficiency in its (*type*) system that could affect the public's health and safety.

- ❑ Typically, this level is assigned when the applicant does not submit the required preliminary engineering information that would allow the TSEP staff to adequately evaluate the needs of the system.
- ❑ This level may also be assigned when the applicant was unable to document a threat to public health and safety. The claimed deficiency may be related to routine operations and maintenance issues.

Level 2 The applicant sufficiently documented deficiencies in the (*type*) system that could potentially affect the public's health and safety at some point in the future if the deficiencies are not corrected. However, the problems have not been documented to have occurred yet and the deficiencies are not likely to be a threat to public health or safety.

- ❑ This level may also be assigned if the applicant has not adequately shown that the deficiencies, which would otherwise be scored at a higher level, would be resolved.

- Level 3 The Applicant sufficiently demonstrated that consequences (such as illness, disease, or injury) attributable to the deficiencies in the *(type)* system may occur in the long-term if the deficiencies are not corrected. These health and safety problems have a relatively high probability of occurrence after chronic exposure (exposure over many years), or a moderate probability of occurrence in the near-term as a result of incidental, short-term or casual contact. The applicant has adequately documented the deficiencies and their potential impact on the public's health and safety.
- Level 4 The Applicant sufficiently demonstrated that consequences (such as illness, disease, or injury) clearly attributable to the deficiencies in the *(type)* system may occur in the near term. These health and safety problems have a high probability of occurrence in the near-term as a result of incidental, short-term or casual contact, or a relatively high probability of occurrence after chronic exposure (exposure over many years) but the consequences of exposure are more serious than a level 3. The applicant adequately documented the deficiencies and their potential impact on the public's health and safety.
- Level 5 The Applicant sufficiently demonstrated that consequences (such as illness, disease, or injury) clearly attributable to the deficiencies in the *(type)* system have occurred or may be imminent, and are highly likely to reoccur. The applicant clearly documented the deficiencies and their impact on the public's health and safety.

<p><i>Examples of Deficiencies and How They Might be Scored by Type of Project</i></p>

Water Projects

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 1:

- ☐ A community that is making improvements to the water system to improve efficiency and/or reduce operation and maintenance costs.
- ☐ Replacement of routine equipment or performance of routine maintenance, which should reasonably be a part of a normal maintenance program.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 2:

- ☐ A community that has the ability to provide basic domestic demands, but still experiences water shortages, most likely due to summertime irrigation demands.
- ☐ A community that has poor water quality aesthetics such as color or odor.
- ☐ A community where the water system has contaminants (such as iron, manganese, sulfate, total dissolved solids) that exceed secondary standards as listed in the Safe Drinking Water Act and subsequent amendments.
- ☐ A community with components, such as a pumping station, that have outlived their useful life and could potentially fail.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 3:

- ❑ A community where the water system can meet the basic wintertime domestic demands (average day demand, but not maximum day demand, exclusive of irrigation) with the largest source out of service, and can provide some fire protection.
- ❑ A community that has low chlorine residuals as a result of long dead end mains. It has been sufficiently demonstrated that the low residuals are not the result of inadequate operation and maintenance practices.
- ❑ A community where the water system is grossly inadequate in terms of providing fire protection in areas of lower density housing and commercial areas, and areas not critical to the local economy.
- ❑ A community that is proposing improvements, such as replacing leaky water mains to reduce losses, resulting in significant improvement in pressure, water quality, or fire protection.
- ❑ A community with low distribution system pressures, frequent leaks and a reasonable potential for backflow contamination in the long term.
- ❑ A community that has a safety issue in the treatment plant or at a pumping station that has a reasonable probability of causing serious injury to the operator in the long term.
- ❑ A community does not have a backup water supply or redundancies in the water system (such as backup intake pump for surface water treatment plant) and a failure of the existing facilities (such as pump or source) would likely result in the total loss of supply or the inability to meet average day demand such that the basic sanitary needs of the community would not be met.
- ❑ An untreated groundwater source with extremely high levels of secondary contaminants such as manganese, iron, or sulfates. The levels must be several times greater than the secondary MCLs.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 4:

- ❑ A community where the water system has had occasional, but reoccurring, non-acute violations of the Total Coliform Rule. The problem must be documented as a previously unresolved problem that is beyond the direct control of the water supplier.
- ❑ A community that has experienced frequent detections of organic chemicals in the water system, but has not yet exceeded MCLs for primary standards of contaminants listed in the Safe Drinking Water Act and subsequent amendments. Continued use of the contaminated water source has a relatively high probability of resulting in illness.
- ❑ A community where the water system has a groundwater source with documented nitrate concentrations clearly elevated above documented background levels, but have not exceeded the MCL. Continued use of the contaminated groundwater source has a relatively high probability of resulting in illness.

- ❑ A community where the water system experiences reoccurring exceedances of MCLs for primary standards of contaminants listed in the Safe Drinking Water Act and subsequent amendments, but has not had a confirmed MCL violation based on quarterly sampling. Continued use of the contaminated water or groundwater source has a relatively high probability of resulting in illness in the near term. The problem must be documented as a previously unresolved problem that is beyond the direct control of the water supplier.
- ❑ A community where the deteriorated water mains are located in an area with heavily contaminated soils with a high potential for contaminants to enter the water supply in the near term.
- ❑ A community where the documented deterioration of a significant percentage of the water mains is so gross as to significantly increase the likelihood of contaminant entry into the drinking water system during low or negative system pressures. The community has demonstrated a high potential of contaminant transport to the deteriorated water mains, such as the presence of highly transmissive overburden and hazardous land use activities.
- ❑ A community that has significant safety issues in the treatment plant or at a pumping station, which have a relatively high probability of causing serious injury to the operator in the near term.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 5:

- ❑ A community that has documented a total and permanent loss of water source (such as when the groundwater source dries up).
- ❑ A community where the groundwater source is documented to be under the influence of surface water and adequate treatment facilities is not currently available.
- ❑ A community that has documented a significantly reduced yield from its water source such that it cannot meet average day system demands exclusive of irrigation (such as groundwater source drying up).
- ❑ A community where the water system has had persistent, violations of the Total Coliform Rule. Continued use of the contaminated water or groundwater source has a high probability of resulting in illness. The problem must be documented as a previously unresolved problem that is beyond the direct control of the water supplier.
- ❑ A community where the water system has a groundwater source with consistently documented nitrate levels above the MCL. Continued use of the contaminated groundwater source has a high probability of resulting in illness.
- ❑ A community that has documented contamination (or where contamination is imminent) of their water supply with fecal coliform bacteria, giardia, cryptosporidium, acute levels of nitrates, etc. with no current means of protection from the contaminants (such as filtration, disinfection). Even though no illnesses have been connected to the contaminated water system, continued use of the contaminated water is a threat to public health.
- ❑ A community where the water system cannot meet basic wintertime demands including (domestic/industrial/commercial) demands, exclusive of irrigation. If a community cannot meet

its basic wintertime demands, it is also assumed that fire protection capacity is grossly inadequate.

- ❑ A community using surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water that has documented treatment technique violations. The problem must be documented as a previously unresolved problem that is beyond the direct control of the water supplier (e.g. turbidity violations from failed filter underdrain, inadequate coagulant dosing capability, etc.)
- ❑ A community where the water treatment facility does not adequately treat water, and therefore, illness or disease is highly probable (such as a community who only currently disinfects their surface water and it has been documented that additional treatment such as filtration is required).
- ❑ Documented carcinogens in the water supply that persistently exceed primary maximum contaminant level (MCL) standards or health advisory levels.
- ❑ A community where the water system experiences violations of MCLs for primary standards of contaminants listed in the Safe Drinking Water Act and subsequent amendments. Continued use of the contaminated water or groundwater source has resulted in illness, or illness is imminent. The risk must be documented as a previously unresolved problem that is beyond the direct control of the water supplier.

Wastewater Projects

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 1:

- ❑ A community that is making improvements to the wastewater system to improve efficiency and/or reduce operation and maintenance costs.
- ❑ Replacement of routine equipment or performance of routine maintenance which should reasonably be part of a normal maintenance program.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 2:

- ❑ A community's wastewater treatment lagoon is on rare occasions unable to meet the requirements of its discharge permit, and the cause of the violations is not attributable to a lack of maintenance.
- ❑ A community has documented excessive infiltration and/or inflow within its collection system, but has not documented any back-ups, exfiltration to groundwater, or negative effects on treatment plant performance.
- ❑ A community has sewer mains of inadequate slope or size by current design standards, but that provide adequate service with routine maintenance activities.
- ❑ A community that is making proactive improvements to the infrastructure of a public wastewater system that helps it remain in compliance with current regulatory requirements, ensures compliance with future requirements, or prevents future violations of any applicable state or federal law or regulation. A higher score for proactive improvements could be realized if the improvements address imminent or near term health and safety issues.

- ❑ Lift stations that have outlived their useful life and could potentially fail in the long term and affect the public's health and safety.
- ❑ A community has experienced effluent discharge violations resulting in a State or Federal directive (such as a compliance order) or it is documented that such directives are probable if corrective actions are not taken.
- ❑ A community that routinely discharges un-disinfected wastewater or inadequately treated wastewater or sludge in a location where opportunities for contact with people is not likely to occur and the public health or safety threat is not significant.
- ❑ A leaking lagoon that could impact the groundwater, but would not likely impact the public's health and safety.
- ❑ A community is constructing a wastewater treatment facility or upgrading its existing facility to comply with a current or proposed Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) or other water quality standards, unless near-term or imminent public health and safety threats can be documented.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 3:

- ❑ A community directly discharges to a water body and experiences periodic discharge violations and/or inadequate treatment. There exists some opportunity for the public to come in contact with inadequately treated or inadequately disinfected wastewater. *(The likelihood of people being in the area of the discharge should be documented with photographs, maps, or other supporting evidence in order to provide to the review engineer some insight about the nature of the area in order to determine if the area is likely to be visited by the public or used for recreational purposes)*
- ❑ Back-ups of wastewater into a relatively small number of basements due to inadequate facilities rather than isolated incidents that are unique, infrequent, or catastrophic events.
- ❑ A community lacks a centralized wastewater system. The community has a reasonable potential to contaminate groundwater or surface water but it is not used for a public or a private water supply source. There are limited locations for replacement drainfields.
- ❑ A community that has a safety issue in the treatment plant or at a pumping station that has a reasonable probability of causing injury to the operator in the long term.
- ❑ Documented excessive infiltration/inflow in the collection system that not only is likely adversely affecting the wastewater treatment processes, but also is presenting the possible hazard of exfiltration of raw wastewater to groundwater that is used as a drinking water supply for public or private water systems. Groundwater levels in proximity to the collection system must be documented.
- ❑ A community that routinely discharges non-disinfected wastewater or inadequately treated wastewater or sludge in a location where opportunities for contact with people is likely to occur. *(The likelihood of people being in the area of the discharge should be documented with photographs, maps, or other supporting evidence in order to provide to the review engineer*

some insight about the nature of the area in order to determine if the area is likely to be visited by the public or used for recreational purposes.

- ❑ A community is constructing a wastewater treatment facility or upgrading its existing facility to comply with a current or proposed TMDL or other water quality standard, and the receiving water has a high likelihood for frequent usage by numerous persons for activities such as fishing and swimming, or could affect a public water supply source.
- ❑ Failure of a lagoon dike has occurred or there is adequate documentation that failure is imminent with continued use and that the lowering of the lagoon level will not impact the severity of the deficiency. A higher score may be assigned to the extent that public health and safety impacts are documented.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 4:

- ❑ Failure of a major treatment plant element or process has a high probability of occurring in the near term and the result is that direct exposure of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater has a high potential to affect a large portion of the population directly or through vectors. The failure must have a high potential to result in a significant threat to the health and safety of the public.
- ❑ A community with documented elevated levels of nitrate above background levels (or other contaminant with potentially acute consequences) in their groundwater supply resulting from a leaking wastewater lagoon. A community where the drinking water supply has the potential of being contaminated in the short term due to inadequate wastewater facilities (such as a grossly leaking lagoon or on-site wastewater disposal systems that could significantly degrade groundwater or surface water quality), but contamination has not yet occurred.
- ❑ Frequent back-ups of wastewater into numerous basements have been documented that would likely affect the public's health and safety, due to inadequate facilities, rather than isolated incidents, that are unique, infrequent, or catastrophic events. Documentation of backups must be provided.
- ❑ Lift stations that are likely to fail in the near-term and affect the public's health and safety. Past failures have resulted in several sewer back-ups. Failures must be due to inadequate facilities rather than catastrophic events.
- ❑ A community that lacks a centralized wastewater system and is currently contaminating groundwater or surface water that is not used for a public water supply source; there are no appropriate locations for replacement drainfields; and the contaminated groundwater has been documented.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 5:

- ❑ Failure of a major treatment plant element or process has occurred, or is imminent, and the result is that direct exposure of untreated or inadequately treated wastewater has occurred or will occur and has a high potential to expose a large portion of the population directly or through vectors. The failure must have a high potential to result in a significant threat to the health and safety of the public. There are no backup systems.

- ❑ Acute contamination of a public drinking water supply by a centralized wastewater system has occurred or is imminent, and the contaminant has a high potential to cause immediate illness or disease.
- ❑ A community lacks a centralized wastewater system and is currently, or has a high potential of, acutely contaminating water supply sources for the community. The documented contamination must have a high potential to cause immediate illness or disease. There are no appropriate locations for replacement drainfields.
- ❑ Cases of severe and frequent back-ups of wastewater into numerous basements have been documented that would likely affect public health and safety due to inadequate facilities rather than isolated incidents that are unique, infrequent, or catastrophic events.

Storm Water Projects

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 1:

- ❑ When flooding represents only an occasional nuisance to the community (such as periodic ponding of water due to storm events that impedes traffic).
- ❑ Flooding is isolated to parking lots where alternate sites can be temporarily employed.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 2:

- ❑ A community that has a combined sewer system resulting in minimal impacts to public health and safety.
- ❑ A community with poor drainage facilities resulting in potential localized safety hazards due to documented continuous ponding of water (such as nuisance ponding, mosquitoes, or delay of emergency vehicles).
- ❑ A community that is making proactive improvements to the infrastructure of a public storm water system that helps it remain in compliance with current regulatory requirements, ensures compliance with future requirements, or prevents future violations of any applicable state or federal law or regulation. A higher score for proactive improvements could be realized if the improvements address imminent or near term health and safety issues.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 3:

- ❑ A community that has a combined sewer system resulting in potential long term impacts to public health and safety.
- ❑ A community with poor drainage facilities resulting in potential community wide safety hazards due to documented continuous ponding of water (such as nuisance ponding, mosquitoes, or delay of emergency vehicles).

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 4:

- ❑ A community that has a combined sewer system resulting in near term impacts to public health and safety.
- ❑ A community that experiences failures of on-site wastewater treatment and disposal systems and failures of water supply wells due to surface water flooding or rising groundwater as a result of a storm event and the failures are on-going and are likely to occur again.
- ❑ A community where storm water runoff creates significant community-wide safety hazards in areas of high density residential, schools, daycare facilities or other areas where ponding water could be considered an attractive nuisance.
- ❑ A community that experiences documented and significant regular flooding during a common (such as a two-year, one-hour) storm event. The flooding must have a high potential to result in a significant threat to the health and safety of the public in the near term.
- ❑ A community that is separated by physical barriers, such as a river or railroad tracks, with limited crossings that are prone to severe and repeated flooding, resulting in significant delays for emergency vehicles.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 5:

- ❑ A community that experiences significant regular flooding during a common (such as a two-year, one-hour) storm event. The flooding must have a high potential to result in a significant and imminent threat to the health and safety of the public.
- ❑ Complete failure of a storm water system (such as a breach of a detention basin) that exposes the public to significant flooding. The flooding must have a high potential to result in a significant and imminent threat to the health and safety of the public.

Solid Waste Projects

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 1:

- ❑ A solid waste facility has an odor problem that affects local residents. The facility proposes to install a gas extraction system to reduce odors.
- ❑ A solid waste facility with a wind-blown litter problem. Facility improvements are needed to reduce the litter problems and all reasonable management techniques have been tried.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 2:

- ❑ A solid waste handling facility (transfer station or container site) that uses equipment or technology that is not the standard of the industry.
- ❑ A transfer station or container site that needs to make improvements to improve the safety of a site, so that the likelihood of injury is reduced.
- ❑ A community that is making proactive improvements to the infrastructure of a public solid waste system that helps it remain in compliance with current regulatory requirements, ensures

compliance with future requirements, or prevents future violations of any applicable state or federal law or regulation. A higher score for proactive improvements could be realized if the improvements address imminent or near term health and safety issues.

- ❑ A solid waste system under court order or a State or Federal directive to make improvements, where the deficiencies may not be directly related to significant human health threats.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 3:

- ❑ A community that is making improvements to its facility to reduce the possibility of contamination of public drinking water sources or surface water that is used for recreational purposes. For example, closure of unlined landfill areas, improved surface water controls, gas extraction systems, lining systems, etc.
- ❑ A solid waste facility that has a high probability for injury in the long term without safety upgrades.
- ❑ A solid waste system under court order or a State or Federal directive to make improvements, where the deficiencies are directly related to human health threats.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 4:

- ❑ A solid waste facility has contaminated the local groundwater and a community's drinking water supply has a high probability of being contaminated due to inadequate solid waste facilities (such as leaking landfill), but contamination of drinking water has not yet occurred. The contaminant must have a high probability to cause immediate illness or disease in the near term. Remediation efforts including closure, groundwater treatment, drainage improvements, etc. may be included.
- ❑ A solid waste facility that has a high probability for injury in the near term without safety upgrades.

Examples of deficiencies that might be scored at a Level 5:

- ❑ Contamination of drinking water supply by a solid waste system has occurred, and where the contaminant has the potential to cause immediate illness or disease.
- ❑ Landfill gas migration is occurring resulting in documented gas accumulation in surrounding structures and there is a relatively high potential for explosive concentrations of gas to occur.

Bridge Projects

General Scoring Notes Specifically Related To Bridge Projects

Scores for statutory priority #1 for bridges are generally based on NBI rankings. However, the score level for Statutory Priority #1 may be reduced under the following situations:

- ☐ The bridge does not provide vital access. Some of the factors that will be taken into account are:
 - The number and type of vehicles that regularly cross the bridge,- The number of homes that are accessed by crossing the bridge,
 - Whether the users are year-round residents as compared to seasonal users, and
 - Whether the bridge provides access that is considered to be critical. For example, does the bridge provide the only access to an area? If there is an alternative route, does it significantly increase the response time for emergency vehicles? The length and condition of the alternative route will be taken into account;
- ☐ Whether there are reasonable, cost-effective, reliable and long-term management practices that would reduce the safety risks and no other reasonable alternatives, temporary or otherwise are available, such as closing a bridge or performing cost-effective rehabilitation; and
- ☐ If the applicant has not adequately documented the deficiency and impact on the public's safety using bridge inspection data meeting the format and criteria outlined in the National Bridge Inspection (NBI) Coding Guide.
- ☐ If bridge inspections are performed by individuals that do not meet the criteria outlined in 23 CFR 650, subpart C.

In a limited number of situations, the scores for bridges may be based on criteria other than the NBI rankings. When appropriate, a score may be based on the same health and safety criteria used to score other types of projects.

Examples of deficiencies that would typically be scored at a Level 1:

- ☐ The failure to provide NBI inspection data from MDT, or a qualified professional engineer, or a certified bridge inspector, will result in a level 1 score for a bridge.

Examples of deficiencies that would typically be scored at a Level 2:

- ☐ NBI Sufficiency Rating (S.R.): S.R. greater than 50%, but less than or equal to 80% and
- ☐ 1) NBI Bridge Appraisal (Structural Evaluation) Rating: the appraisal item for the overall structure must receive a minimum score of "5" or

2) NBI Bridge Element Condition Rating: one of the condition ratings for the bridge deck, superstructure, or substructure must receive a minimum score of "6" or "7".

- ❑ A new bridge, or if a bridge is proposed to replace a culvert, where none previously existed, could receive a Level 2 score if the public safety could be adversely affected if the bridge were not built.

Examples of deficiencies that would typically be scored at a Level 3:

- ❑ NBI Sufficiency Rating (S.R.): S.R. greater than 50%, but less than or equal to 80% and
- ❑ 1) NBI Bridge Appraisal (Structural Evaluation) Rating: the appraisal item for the overall structure must receive a minimum score of "4" or
 - 2) NBI Bridge Element Condition Rating: one of the condition ratings for the bridge deck, superstructure, or substructure must receive a minimum score of "4" or "5".
- ❑ If the bridge has failed or washed out, or if a bridge is proposed to replace a culvert, such that there are no applicable NBI ratings, then a Level 3 score could be given if there is a high probability of significant risk in the long term to public safety as a result of the bridge closure or the condition of the culvert. A new bridge, where none previously existed, could receive a Level 3 score if a high probability of significant risk in the long term to public safety could be shown if the bridge was not built.

Examples of deficiencies that would typically be scored at a Level 4:

- ❑ NBI Sufficiency Rating (S.R.): S.R. less than or equal to 50% and
- ❑ 1) NBI Bridge Appraisal (Structural Evaluation) Rating: the appraisal item for the overall structure must receive a minimum score of "3" or
 - 2) NBI Bridge Element Condition Rating: one of the condition ratings for the bridge deck, superstructure, or substructure must receive a minimum score of "3" or "4".
- ❑ If the bridge has failed or washed out, or if a bridge is proposed to replace a culvert, such that there are no applicable NBI ratings, then a Level 4 score could be given if there is a high probability of significant risk in the short term to public safety as a result of the bridge closure or the condition of the culvert. A new bridge, where none previously existed, could receive a Level 4 score if a high probability of significant risk in the short term to public safety could be shown if the bridge was not built.

Examples of deficiencies that would typically be scored at a Level 5:

- ❑ NBI Sufficiency Rating (S.R.): S.R. less than or equal to 50% and
- ❑ 1) NBI Bridge Appraisal (Structural Evaluation) Rating: the appraisal item for the overall structure must receive a minimum score of "2" or less, or

2) NBI Bridge Element Condition Rating: one of the condition ratings for the bridge deck, superstructure, or substructure must receive a minimum score of "2" or less.

- ❑ If the bridge has failed or washed out, or if a bridge is proposed to replace a culvert, such that there are no applicable NBI ratings, then a Level 5 score could be given if there is currently a significant risk to public safety as a result of the bridge closure or the condition of the culvert.

Statutory Priority #2 – Projects that reflect greater need for financial assistance than other projects.

This priority will be electronically scored using a computer analysis that is based on set parameters. However for some types of projects, such as bridge projects, which are not analyzed using the target rate analysis, the point level scores for the second financial indicator will be manually inserted into the computer analysis.

Statutory Priority #3 - Projects that incorporate appropriate, cost-effective technical design and that provide thorough, long-term solutions to community public facility needs.

General Scoring Notes Related To Statutory Priority #3

Examples where the score level for Statutory Priority #3 will likely be reduced include, but are not limited to, the following situations:

- ❑ If documentation is not provided, or is considered to be inadequate. In order for an applicant to receive full credit for statements made in the PER or application, documentation is required.
- ❑ If the PER does not clearly define what will take place in the project phase for which funds are currently being requested.
- ❑ If the PER ignores a more serious problem than the chosen alternative would solve or if the deficiencies to be addressed through the proposed project are not identified with the most serious public health and safety problems.
- ❑ If the PER does not contain information that is required by the latest edition of the Uniform Application and the missing information is deemed to be critical to evaluating the PER and the ranking process.

At the discretion of Commerce, issues not adequately addressed in the PER may be weighted depending on the cost of that project component compared to the total cost of the project, and how important the component is to the overall project. For instance, if the issue that was not adequately addressed relates to a minor deficiency and represents only a small portion of the cost, the score would not likely be impacted as much as if the issue relates to a serious deficiency or represents a significant portion of the cost.

Statutory Priority #3 uses only four point levels to score the technical aspects of the application. As a result, points for Statutory Priority #3 are awarded using a quartile system.

Level 1 The Applicant did not demonstrate that it has proposed an appropriate, cost-effective technical design that will provide a thorough, long-term solution to its public facility

needs. The application did not provide sufficient information to properly review the proposed project. Either the preliminary engineering report was not submitted with the application, or if it was submitted, did not address numerous critical issues needed to evaluate the project proposed by the Applicant.

Level 2 The Applicant inadequately demonstrated that it has proposed an appropriate, cost-effective technical design that will provide a thorough, long-term solution to its public facility needs. The preliminary engineering report was incomplete and there were some potentially important issues that were not adequately addressed. These issues raised serious questions regarding the appropriateness of the solution selected by the applicant.

- ❑ This level may also be assigned if the PER was grossly incomplete, failing to reasonably address the report components presented by the Preliminary Engineering Report Outline in the Uniform Application, even though the solution may be reasonable and appropriate.

Level 3 The Applicant sufficiently demonstrated that it has proposed an appropriate, cost-effective technical design that will provide a thorough, long-term solution to its public facility needs. However, the preliminary engineering report was not as complete as it should have been and there were some potentially important issues that were not adequately addressed. It does not appear that the issues would raise serious questions regarding the appropriateness of the solution selected by the Applicant.

Level 4 The Applicant strongly demonstrated that it has proposed an appropriate, cost-effective technical design that will provide a thorough, long-term solution to its public facility needs. The preliminary engineering report was generally complete and there were no issues, or only minor issues, that were not adequately addressed. It does not appear that the issues would raise serious questions regarding the appropriateness of the solution selected by the Applicant.

Statutory Priority #4 - Projects that reflect substantial past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities and that attempt to resolve the infrastructure problem with local resources.

General Scoring Notes Related To Statutory Priority #4

The score level for Statutory Priority #4 may be reduced under the following situations:

- ❑ If documentation is not provided, or is considered to be inadequate. In order for an applicant to receive full credit for statements made in the application, documentation is required. Adequate documentation does not require that entire plans be submitted. Instead, include the cover page, table of contents, and any relevant pages relating to the system or project. However, for a capital improvements plan (CIP), include the entire CIP if you are in doubt about what to submit. Documentation should also include whether a plan has been adopted. A completed signature page that shows that it was adopted, or an official resolution showing the adoption of the plan should also be included. In order to document that a plan has been updated, provide the cover page from the previous plan and the signature page or resolution adopting the plan. Do not include all of the pages of an older document that has been replaced with a revised plan.

- ❑ Insufficient detail. Rather than simply stating what is currently the state of affairs, provide a history. Include when something was first adopted and the years when changes or revisions occurred. For example, provide a history of rate changes, or in addition to stating the town has a CIP, state when the plan was first created and the years that it was updated.
- ❑ If the applicant does not have a metered water system and meters are not proposed as part of the project. The applicant must adequately demonstrate that meters would not be appropriate.
- ❑ If operations and maintenance budgets or practices are considered to be less than reasonably adequate. Some of the problems should have been solved using existing system resources and not allowed to be prolonged; some of the problems appear to be due to deliberate lack of attention, and inadequate operation or management. A lower score will be assigned depending on the degree to which problems have been allowed to continue without being solved.
- ❑ If it appears that the applicant has not tried to solve problems on its own and has allowed the system to deteriorate to the point that the condition of the system has become a serious problem. Applicants that have not maintained adequate reserves for repair and replacement, completed engineering studies of the system, taken appropriate actions such as adopting as a source water protection plan, or made reasonable improvements to the system over time in order to prolong the usefulness of the system, may be scored down one or more scoring levels.
- ❑ If an applicant has not finished work on a construction grant from two or more cycles ago.

Unincorporated communities adjacent to a city, town or district that have not considered annexation to that city, town or district may have their score reduced. This pertains primarily to a community that is considering hooking up to an existing water or wastewater system.

Lack of, or having an insufficient, CIP. In order to receive full credit, the CIP must be comprehensive, adopted, updated on a regular basis, and actively being used as a budgeting tool. Comprehensive means that the CIP addresses all of the infrastructure owned by the local government. For example, a county that submits an application for a bridge project would need to provide a CIP that addresses not only its bridge system, but also all other county facilities including roads. The CIP could be separate documents, such as a stand-alone bridge CIP, or a single CIP that includes all of the county's infrastructure. For county water and sewer districts with only one system, the PER will be allowed to count as a CIP as long as the PER adequately analyzes the problems of all of the components of the system and either resolves them all in the proposed project or provides a CIP approach for addressing the remaining problems. If the district has both a water and a wastewater system, a stand-alone CIP is recommended.

Level 1 The applicant did not demonstrate that it has made reasonable past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities, or to resolve its infrastructure problems with local resources.

- ❑ This level will be assigned if the current condition of the system is attributable to grossly inadequate operation and maintenance budgets and poor maintenance practices, and, as a result, has not reasonably maintained the system in proper working condition. In addition, the applicant has not adequately taken advantage of other measures that could have improved the situation of the system.

- Level 2 The applicant inadequately demonstrated that it has made reasonable past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities, and attempted to resolve its infrastructure problems with local resources.
- ❑ This level will be assigned if the applicant recently formed as a county water and sewer district to take over the operation of an existing private centralized wastewater system or to replace individual septic tanks in subdivisions with a centralized wastewater system.
 - ❑ This level will be assigned if the applicant appears to have had operation and maintenance budgets and practices that do not appear to be reasonably adequate, which have contributed to the deficiencies that will be resolved by the proposed project. In addition, the applicant has not reasonably demonstrated that it has made adequate changes to preclude these practices from continuing.
 - ❑ This level will be assigned if the applicant has reasonable operation and maintenance budgets and practices, but has not taken advantage of the various types of planning tools available (including but not limited to a CIP, growth policy, and needs assessments) or the proposed project does not appear to be consistent with the goals and objectives of adopted plans.
- Level 3 The applicant sufficiently demonstrated that it has made reasonable past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities, and attempted to resolve its infrastructure problems with local resources.
- ❑ This level will be assigned if the applicant recently formed as a county water and sewer district to take over the operation of system operated by a county through an RSID. Replacing individual septic tanks in older, established communities with a centralized wastewater system will also be scored at this level.
 - ❑ This level will be assigned if the applicant appears to have had a history of operation and maintenance budgets and practices that do not appear to be reasonably adequate, but has clearly demonstrated that it has made adequate changes more recently to preclude these practices from reoccurring.
 - ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant has reasonable operation and maintenance budgets and practices, but has only recently started to utilize various types of planning tools available (including but not limited to a CIP, growth policy, and a comprehensive needs assessments) and the proposed project promotes the goals and objectives of those plans.
- Level 4 The applicant strongly demonstrated that it has made substantial past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities, and attempted to resolve its infrastructure problems with local resources.
- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant has reasonable operation and maintenance budgets and practices, and has demonstrated that it takes a proactive approach to solving its infrastructure problems. The applicant has an adopted CIP that is actively used for two to four years, and it has been updated at least once during that time if it has been more than two years. The applicant has adequately demonstrated that it has been actively using the CIP as a budgeting tool.

- ❑ Does not meet all of the requirements related to a CIP normally required to be scored at this level, but the applicant has otherwise demonstrated exemplary efforts to create and utilize a CIP.

Level 5 The applicant conclusively demonstrated that it has made substantial past efforts to ensure sound, effective long-term planning and management of public facilities, and attempted to resolve its infrastructure problems with local resources.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant has reasonable operation and maintenance budgets and practices, and has demonstrated that it takes a proactive approach to solving its infrastructure problems. The applicant has adopted a comprehensive CIP that has been utilized for at least four years and has been updated at a minimum every other year. The applicant has adequately demonstrated that it has been actively using the CIP as a budgeting tool. The applicant has also utilized other forms of the various types of planning tools available (including but not limited to a growth policy and needs assessments) for many years, which are updated periodically, and the proposed project promotes the goals and objectives of those plans. Districts should submit planning tools used by the county.

Statutory Priority #5 - Projects that enable local governments to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP.

General Scoring Notes Related To Statutory Priority #5

The score level for Statutory Priority #5 may be reduced under the following situations:

- ❑ If documentation is not provided, or is considered to be inadequate. In order for an applicant to receive full credit for statements made in the application, documentation is required.
- ❑ If an RSID/county operated system has not yet been legally formed as a county water and sewer district.
- ❑ If the local government will be required to have a bond election or create a SID/RID, and it has not yet taken place. Due to the uncertainty of being able to pass a bond election or create a SID/RID, the score level will be less likely to be reduced if the local government can strongly demonstrate that it will likely be able to pass the bond election or create the SID/RID. Simply showing strong support for the creation of a district does not satisfy this requirement.
- ❑ If the applicant is intending to use an SRF loan, or a STAG or WRDA grant, and is not listed on the SRF Priority List.
- ❑ If an applicant that is intending to obtain a STAG or WRDA grant has not provided documentation that the grant has been obtained or has a strong likelihood of being obtained. Having secured the grant in advance of applying to TSEP will ensure the maximum number of points possible.

- ❑ If an applicant is intending to obtain a CDBG grant and there does not appear to be a high probability that the grant would be awarded.
- ❑ If grant amounts appear to be unreasonable. The applicant should provide documentation that the amount requested is within the limitations of the program and has a reasonable probability of being awarded.
- ❑ If the applicant has not adequately demonstrated that the project can proceed forward if a particular grant is not obtained. In order to receive the maximum number of points possible, the applicant must provide a reasonable alternate funding scenario that would ensure that the project can proceed in the event a particular grant is not received. If the alternative funding scenario requires an increase in the loan amount, applicants must also demonstrate that residents would still support the project if the alternative funding scenario must be used.

An applicant will not be scored down if it chooses not to include a particular source of funding as part of the financial package, as long as it is adequately discussed and there is reasonable justification for not pursuing the grant or loan. The following funding programs must be discussed: RRGL, CDBG, and RD grants, and SRF and RD loans.

Level 1 The applicant did not demonstrate that the project would enable the local government to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP. The funding package for the proposed project does not appear to be reasonable or viable, since there are major obstacles that could hinder the applicant from obtaining the funds from the proposed funding sources.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant does not submit the required financial information that would allow the TSEP staff to adequately evaluate the funding package.
- ❑ This level is also assigned if the funding package does not appear to be viable and it is unclear how the project could move forward.

Level 2 The applicant inadequately demonstrated that the project would enable the local government to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP. The applicant demonstrated limited efforts to thoroughly seek out, analyze, and secure the firm commitment of alternative or additional funds from all appropriate sources to assist in financing the proposed project. The funding package for the proposed project appears to have problems and may not be viable. There are potentially major obstacles that would hinder the applicant from obtaining the funds from the proposed funding sources.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant's efforts to examine appropriate funding sources were grossly inadequate, and/or the funding package for the proposed project appears to have numerous potential problems that could affect its viability.

Level 3 The applicant sufficiently demonstrated that the project would enable the local government to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP. The applicant demonstrated reasonable efforts to thoroughly seek out, analyze, and secure the firm commitment of alternative or additional funds from all appropriate sources to assist in

financing the proposed project. The funding package for the proposed project is reasonable and appears to be viable. There are no major obstacles known at this time that would hinder the applicant from obtaining the funds from the proposed funding sources.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant appears to have a potentially viable funding package, but has not thoroughly examined all of the appropriate funding sources.

Level 4 The applicant strongly demonstrated that the project would enable the local government to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP. The applicant demonstrated serious efforts to thoroughly seek out, analyze, and secure the firm commitment of alternative or additional funds from all appropriate sources to assist in financing the proposed project. The funding package for the proposed project is reasonable and appears to be viable. There are no major obstacles known at this time that would hinder the applicant from obtaining the funds from the proposed funding sources.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant has documented that it has thoroughly examined all of the appropriate funding sources, and appears to have a viable funding package.

Level 5 The applicant conclusively demonstrated that the project would enable the local government to obtain funds from sources other than TSEP. The applicant demonstrated serious efforts to thoroughly seek out, analyze, and secure the firm commitment of alternative or additional funds from all appropriate sources to assist in financing the proposed project. The funding package for the proposed project is reasonable and appears to be viable. There are no major obstacles known at this time that would hinder the applicant from obtaining the funds from the proposed funding sources. In addition, the applicant adequately documented that receiving TSEP funds is critical to keeping the project moving forward.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the applicant has documented that it has thoroughly examined all of the appropriate funding sources, appears to have a potentially viable funding package, and it appears that the TSEP funds are critical to the proposed project being able to move forward. TSEP funding might be considered critical to the project if there are no other reasonable grants or sources of funds available to help finance the project. For water, wastewater, and solid waste projects, loans would be considered a reasonable alternative if the projected user rates without TSEP funds would still be less than 150% of the target rate. For bridge projects, TSEP funding would not be considered critical unless the applicant's matching dollars are at least 150% of the TSEP grant requested.

Statutory Priority #6 - Projects that provide long-term, full-time job opportunities for Montanans, or that provide public facilities necessary for the expansion of a business that has a high potential for financial success, or that maintain or that encourage expansion of the tax base.

General Scoring Notes Related To Statutory Priority #6

The score level for Statutory Priority #6 may be reduced under the following situations:

- ❑ If the applicant has not adequately demonstrated that the creation of specific jobs or business expansion is dependent upon the proposed improvements. There must be a direct link. If the increase in jobs or business expansion could or will occur without the proposed improvements, there would be no direct connection between the TSEP project and the job creation or business expansion.
- ❑ If the applicant has not provided reasonable documentation demonstrating the intent of a particular business to expand or increase the number of jobs. Business plans, letters of intent, and documented testimony are ways to document intent.
- ❑ If documentation is not provided, or is considered to be inadequate. In order for an applicant to receive full credit for statements made in the application, documentation must be provided.

Level 1 The applicant did not demonstrate that the proposed project is necessary for economic development. The proposed project represents a general infrastructure improvement to an area that is residential only, and it does not appear to be necessary for providing any job opportunities or business development. The proposed improvements should maintain and possibly increase the taxable valuation of the project area.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when only residential areas are affected and there is no reasonable potential for economic development other than home-based businesses that do not require the improvements to be made in order to continue to operate or to start-up. If the improvements are required in order for home-based businesses to continue to operate or to start-up, they must be permitted uses within the residential development. Applicants must clearly demonstrate the necessity for the improvements. These situations will be scored at one of the higher levels based on the specifics of the situation. In order for a rural, residential subdivision to be scored higher than a level “1”, the applicant must demonstrate that commercial development is a permitted use within the subdivision and that there are vacant lots available that are intended to be developed for commercial uses.

Level 2 The applicant sufficiently demonstrated that the proposed project represents a general infrastructure improvement that would indirectly increase business and job opportunities (or provide the infrastructure needed for housing that is necessary for an expanding workforce related to a specific business development). The applicant did not reasonably demonstrate how any specific businesses were dependent upon the proposed improvements or how businesses would directly benefit by them. The applicant did not reasonably demonstrate that the proposed project would directly result in the creation or retention of any long-term, full-time jobs other than those related to the construction or operation of the (*type*) system. The proposed improvements should maintain and possibly increase the taxable valuation of the project area.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when both residential and commercial areas would be indirectly benefited, because the project would not directly benefit any specific businesses or directly result in the retention or creation of new jobs.

Level 3

The applicant sufficiently demonstrated that the proposed project is necessary for a specific economic development project. The applicant cited a specific business that would be dependent on the proposed improvements being made and provided reasonable documentation showing that the business owner intends to proceed with the business expansion. If it occurs, the business expansion would likely provide specific long-term, full-time job opportunities for Montanans, other than those related to the construction or operation of the *(type)* system. The proposed project would likely add to the tax base if the business expansion occurs.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when a specific business expansion is dependent on the proposed project, and there is reasonable documentation from the business owner demonstrating the intent of the business owner to proceed. The applicant must clearly demonstrate that the expansion could not occur without the proposed project (for example, there is insufficient capacity or there is a general moratorium on new connections).

Level 4

The applicant strongly demonstrated that the proposed project is necessary for a specific economic development project to proceed. The applicant cited a specific business that would be dependent on the proposed improvements being made, and provided sufficient documentation from the business owner of the intent to proceed with the business expansion. However, the applicant did not provide the detailed documentation, such as a business plan, that would demonstrate the viability of the business. The business expansion would likely provide specific long-term, full-time job opportunities for Montanans, other than those related to the construction or operation of the *(type)* system. The proposed project would likely add to the tax base.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when a specific business expansion is dependent on the proposed project, and there is detailed information from the business owner strongly demonstrating that business expansion would occur resulting in numerous new jobs. The applicant must clearly demonstrate that the expansion could not occur without the proposed project (for example, there is insufficient capacity or there is a general moratorium on new connections).

Level 5

The applicant conclusively demonstrated that the proposed project is necessary for a specific economic development project to proceed. The proposed project is necessary to provide the infrastructure necessary for a business that has a high potential for financial success and that would provide long-term, full-time job opportunities for Montanans. The applicant provided business plans describing the expansion of a business(es) and provided documentation supporting the probable creation or retention of long-term, full-time jobs. The business plan persuasively demonstrated the viability of the business proposal. The proposed project would add to the tax base.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when the project would directly and unquestionably result in business expansion that creates numerous new jobs. The business expansion must be clearly dependent upon the proposed project. The viability of the business proposal has been clearly demonstrated by the submittal of a complete business plan. The applicant must clearly demonstrate that the expansion could not occur without the proposed project (for example, there is insufficient capacity or there is a general moratorium on new connections).

Statutory Priority #7 - Projects that are high local priorities and have strong community support.

General Scoring Notes Related To Statutory Priority #7

The score level for Statutory Priority #7 may be reduced under the following situations:

- ❑ If documentation is not provided, or is considered to be inadequate. In order for an applicant to receive full credit for statements made in the application, documentation is required. Documentation of meetings should include at a minimum, advertisements, sign-in sheets, handouts, and minutes. Documentation of the advertisement of a meeting should include the actual advertisement from the paper or the affidavit of publication. Minutes should record in adequate detail the information presented at a meeting. Newspaper articles that adequately report the information presented at a meeting provides good documentation that the entire community had a reasonable opportunity to learn about the project.
- ❑ If the applicant did not adequately demonstrate that at least one hearing was held, the hearing was adequately noticed, or that people were adequately informed about the cost of the project and the impact on user's rates. To be counted as an opportunity to learn about and comment on the proposed project, the hearing or meeting held must be adequately advertised and be specifically about the proposed project.
- ❑ If the applicant did not adequately demonstrate that residential users are in support of the project. Support for the project can be demonstrated by numerous letters from the general public, petitions signed by area residents, or minutes from a public meeting clearly demonstrating that a large number of residents are in support of the proposed project. In order to receive maximum credit, applicants must show that residents are in support of the project under the various funding scenarios, and not just in support of applying for grants or that they are in support of the project, if they can obtain all of the grants that are proposed. If petitions signed by area residents are used to demonstrate support, the petition must provide adequate information at the top of each sheet that briefly summarizes the project, its total cost, and the impact on residential user rates.
- ❑ Needs assessment and bridge inventory meetings will not count as an opportunity to learn about and comment on the proposed project unless the meeting advertisement specifically discusses the proposed project and during the meeting they specifically focus on what they are applying for, what they plan to do, and what it will cost.
- ❑ News articles may count as another opportunity to learn about and comment on the proposed project if there is adequate information about the proposed project and projected user rates and who to contact for more information.

- ❑ Internet web sites may count as another opportunity to learn about and comment on the proposed project if there is adequate information about the proposed project and projected user rates and who to contact for more information, and people have been adequately informed about its existence and how to access the web site.

Level 1 The applicant did not demonstrate that the proposed project is a high priority or has the support of the community. The applicant's efforts to inform the public about the project were grossly inadequate.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when an applicant that has not documented that it held a public meeting within the 12 months prior to submitting the application, or taken other actions to adequately inform the public about the project.
- ❑ This level will be assigned if it appears that there is little evidence of public support for the project. This may be demonstrated by a high percent of the applicant's constituency being against the project, or when the public has clearly stated that the proposed user rates would not be acceptable.

Level 2 The applicant inadequately demonstrated that the proposed project is a high priority and has the support of the community. The applicant documented that it held a public hearing or meeting (or the public was reasonably informed about the proposed project in a timely manner), but did not inform the community about the cost of the project and the impact on user rates.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when applicants that held a meeting about the proposed project, but did not adequately document that it informed the public about the estimated costs of the proposed project and the impact per household.
- ❑ This level will be assigned if the public meeting was inadequately advertised in order to ensure that residents would have a reasonable opportunity to be in attendance at the public meeting.
- ❑ This level will be assigned when a public meeting is not held, but the applicant has adequately demonstrated that the public has been reasonably informed about the proposed project.
- ❑ This level will be assigned if it appears that there is limited public support for the project; numerous people are against the project and could potentially cause the project to not move forward.

Level 3 The applicant sufficiently demonstrated that the proposed project is a high priority and has community support. The applicant documented that it held at least one public hearing or meeting, and has sufficiently informed the public about the proposed project in a timely manner, its cost and the impact per household.

- ❑ This level will be assigned when an applicant that has documented that it held at least one adequately noticed public meeting to inform the public about the proposed project and its estimated impact to user rates per household, and solicited comments from the public. These actions are also required to obtain a Level 4 or 5 score.

Level 4 The applicant strongly demonstrated that the proposed project has strong user or rate-payer support. The applicant documented that it held at least one public hearing

or meeting, and sufficiently informed the public about the proposed project in a timely manner, its cost and the impact per household. In addition, the applicant provided documentation to show that it made a strong effort to elicit support for the proposed project.

- ❑ This level will be assigned only if the applicant provided multiple opportunities to learn about and comment on the proposed project.
- ❑ This level will be assigned only if the applicant has adequately demonstrated that: residential users are in support of the project.

Level 5

The applicant conclusively demonstrated that the proposed project has strong community support. The applicant documented that it held at least one public hearing or meeting, and sufficiently informed the public about the proposed project in a timely manner, its estimated cost and the impact per household. In addition, the applicant provided documentation to show that the project is strongly supported by the public.

- ❑ This level will be assigned only if the public has been given multiple opportunities to learn about and comment on the proposed project.
- ❑ This level will be assigned only if the applicant has strongly demonstrated support for the project. Residential users must be clearly and strongly in support of the project.

APPENDIX B

Section 1. TSEP-Specific Information Required for Completing the Uniform Application Form

Each applicant must provide a completed copy of the *Uniform Application Form for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition* in the TSEP project application. It is important to carefully complete the application, and in particular the financial information section, since the information provided in the form will be used to score the TSEP application on TSEP statutory priorities #2 (Financial Need) and #5 (Obtains Funds From Other Sources). This information will also be used in the financial analysis to rank each applicant.

Completion of Section C - 2. Proposed non-TSEP Funding Sources

TSEP applicants must provide matching funds when applying. The applicant should describe the availability or commitment of all other resources that are to be used to fund the proposed TSEP project. Applicants requesting a TSEP grant need to document that the proposed funding for the project is viable and can be assembled in a reasonable amount of time. The degree to which non-TSEP resources are committed to the project may affect the number of points received in the scoring of the proposed project. The applicant should attempt to obtain and provide documentation from a non-TSEP funding source where the applicant is eligible and from which they are likely to receive funding.

The amount of TSEP assistance recommended may differ from that originally requested by the applicant based on the review of the application by Commerce. Commerce will not recommend TSEP funding for projects that it determines to be financially or technically infeasible.

Completion of Section C - 4. Project Budget Form

Generally, a maximum of 10% of a TSEP grant may be used for administrative costs. However, administrative costs typically average five to seven percent of the total cost of the project. Some administrative expenses are essentially fixed and are not proportionate to the total cost of a project. Communities considering relatively small requests (under \$100,000) may find that the 10% allowed may not provide a sufficient budget to cover all administrative costs. A community considering a relatively small grant request should consider whether the proposed project would result in questionably high administrative costs relative to the actual project cost. In these circumstances, applicants are encouraged to contact the TSEP staff to discuss their proposed project prior to submittal of the application to determine the appropriate administrative cost and percentage.

Costs that have been incurred prior to the effective date of a TSEP contract (such as fees for preparing an application, community surveys or needs assessments, engineering, or the costs associated with construction activities) are generally not eligible for reimbursement. However, reasonable expenses associated with attending TSEP project administration training will be eligible for reimbursement, even if incurred prior to the effective date of a contract.

Completion of Section E - System Information

Bridge applicants should not complete Section E - System Information on the form provided in the *Uniform Application Form for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition*. Instead, bridge applicants should complete the following form, and insert this page into the *Uniform Application Form for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition* in place of the existing Section E - System Information.

SECTION E - SYSTEM INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR BRIDGE APPLICATIONS ONLY

- _____ State the number of bridges under 20 feet that the county is responsible for maintaining (do not include culverts, or bridges that MDT maintains on the federal-aid routes). Attach a list of the bridges or reference the page number where it can be found if included someplace else in the application.
- _____ State the number of bridges over 20 feet that the county is responsible for maintaining (do not include bridges that MDT maintains on the federal-aid routes). Attach a list of the bridges or reference the page number where it can be found if included someplace else in the application.
- _____ State the amount of dollars obtained annually from any pools of funds maintained by the county that by law could be used to supplement the bridge budget (for example, the amount of dollars budgeted annually that are taken from a reserve created from forest payments). List the amount for each source.

Section 2. TSEP-Specific Information Required For Completing the Uniform Preliminary Engineering Report

The applicant must provide a copy of a Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) in, or attached to, the TSEP application. The report must be sufficiently detailed to describe the scope of the problem to be addressed as well as the components and estimated costs of the proposed improvements or facility. In the evaluation of the condition of the existing system, and subsequently in the description of alternatives considered to resolve the identified problems, the report should list and prioritize all of the problems associated with the condition of the system. See the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, Eighth Edition* for an outline of the information required in the PER. A separate PER outline for bridges is available from the MDOC website or by contacting TSEP staff.

Statutory Priorities #1 and #3 will be scored based upon the information contained in the applicant's PER. Applicants are only required to address those priorities if they are providing additional information that they believe has an impact on how the priorities will be scored. Portions of the

PER may be incorporated or referenced in the narrative text. If the information required in the PER is not provided, and therefore, the report is deficient, it could result in the application not receiving as many points, and subsequently being ranked lower and possibly not funded.

Applicants with wastewater projects: Wastewater system deficiencies that are related to opportunities for people to come in contact with treated or partially treated wastewater must be documented with photos, maps, and other supporting evidence in order to demonstrate the level of public use of the area. Failure to provide this documentation may result in the deficiencies not being viewed as severe as believed by the project engineer.

Applicants with water or wastewater projects: For applicants proposing new systems, discuss what percentage of residents will be connected immediately and if provisions will be in place to ensure that everyone is eventually connected.

Bridge Applicants

The Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) outline found in the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, Eighth Edition* does not address the technical analysis that is required for bridge projects. Applicants submitting a TSEP application for a bridge project must provide the information listed in the PER outline for bridges. The PER outline describes the information that should be included, at a minimum, in the PER. In order to facilitate the review of the PER, adherence to the outline is strongly encouraged. A professional engineer licensed to practice in Montana must prepare the PER.

It should be noted that the outline is by no means all-inclusive. The engineer should use professional judgment in presenting sufficient information during preparation of the report, taking into account that different types of bridges require varying levels of detail. The engineer should provide thorough documentation wherever possible, using technical supporting information (reports, studies, lab analysis, photographs, etc.).

Please refer to the Commerce website for a copy of the Preliminary Engineering Report Outline for Bridge Projects, or contact Commerce staff for assistance.

Environmental Review

An Environmental Assessment is required as part of the TSEP application. Please see Appendix C for more information.

Projects in Floodplains

If an applicant proposes a project that is located in the floodplain, the local government must consider alternatives to avoid adverse effects and incompatible involvement in the floodplains. If construction in a floodplain is the only practical alternative, the local government must design or modify the project in order to minimize any potential adverse impact on the floodplain, or potential adverse effects on human health or safety. In particular, applications for projects that would provide a community wastewater system to serve existing development located in a floodway will be considered, but the local government must agree that it will not allow any further connections to the system to serve any new development within the floodway or 100-year floodplain. Applicants must

include a letter from the local agency administering the local floodplain regulations that the proposed project is permitted under the local government's adopted floodplain regulations.

Rate Schedules

Applicants should submit documentation of their water and wastewater rate schedules. Further guidance on target rate analysis is found in Appendix E of these guidelines.

Water Meters

In response to a suggestion from the Legislative Joint Long-Range Planning Subcommittee that reviews all TSEP projects, Commerce proposed, and the Subcommittee endorsed, a policy on water meters for TSEP drinking water related projects. It is the policy of TSEP to encourage the use of water meters wherever appropriate. In many cases, and over the long-term, the installation of water meters, and instituting a fair billing system based on actual use and subsequent maintenance of meters, is one of the most prudent and cost-effective management and conservation steps local governments can take. Generally, the installation of meters also reduces long-term operational costs for a water system.

All local governments requesting TSEP funds for water system improvements, where meters are not currently being utilized, must include in their preliminary engineering report an analysis of the feasibility of the installation of water meters and conversion to a billing system based upon meters and their actual use. The analysis should include projections of the potential water conservation savings due to meter conversion as well as estimated installation and long-term maintenance and operations costs. While local governments are not required to convert to a metering system as a precondition of receiving TSEP funds, local governments choosing not to convert to meters as part of the proposed project are expected to present a sound rationale why conversion is not feasible, appropriate, or cost effective.

When scoring applications, Commerce will take into consideration whether the applicant has proposed to install meters. For those cases where meters are not proposed, the preliminary engineering report must provide a thorough analysis of converting to a water metering system and clearly demonstrate that the use of meters is not feasible, appropriate, or cost effective.

Conducting an Income Survey

Please refer to the Commerce website for guidance on conducting an income survey, or contact Commerce staff for guidance. If an income survey is conducted, it must be completed in accordance with the TSEP policy guidance on income surveys.

Components of a Business Plan

Please refer to the Commerce website for guidance on components of a business plan, or contact Commerce staff for guidance.

APPENDIX C

Environmental Assessment

Each TSEP applicant must either identify that the proposed project qualifies for an exclusion from MEPA, or identify and analyze the environmental impacts of the proposed project.

Any time the applicant proposes substantial changes to the project, after submission of the application but either before or after final ranking by the Department or approval by the Legislature and Governor, the Department will require the applicant to repeat its environmental review as set forth above.

The checklist contained within the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition*, must be submitted with the TSEP application. Please use the heading for the environmental assessment as shown below. Letters to the appropriate state and federal agencies must be sent and documented.

New this cycle, is the requirement for completing the environmental review process. The responsibility for completing the environmental assessment rests with the grantee.

The 'environmental review form' must be completed for TSEP projects and submitted with the construction grant application. The form must be prepared by someone with a thorough knowledge of the project, expertise in environmental issues, and authority to sign for the applicant.

Montana Department of Commerce
Treasure State Endowment Program
Environmental Assessment

[Name of Project]

, Montana
[Location]

Proposed action:

A. Environmental Checklist:

Key Letter: **N** – No Impact **NA**- Not Applicable **B** – Potentially Beneficial **A** – Potentially Adverse
P – Approval/ Permits Required **M** – Mitigation Required

{Insert completed environmental checklist as contained in the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition.*}

Environmental Review Form

On a separate piece of paper, please answer the following as they apply to your proposed project:

1. **Alternatives**: Describe reasonable alternatives to the project.
2. **Mitigation**: Identify any enforceable measures necessary to reduce any impacts to an insignificant level.
3. **Is an EA or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) required?** Describe whether or not an EA or EIS is required, and explain in detail why or why not.
4. **Public Involvement**: Describe the process followed to involve the public in the proposed project and its potential environmental impacts. Identify the public meetings -- where and when -- the project was considered and discussed, and when the applicant approved the final environmental assessment.
5. **Person(s) Responsible for Preparing**: Identify the person(s) responsible for preparation of this checklist.
6. **Other Agencies**: List any state, local, or federal agencies that have over-lapping or additional jurisdiction or environmental review responsibility for the proposed action and the permits, licenses, and other authorizations required; and list any agencies or groups that were contacted or contributed information to this Environmental Assessment (EA).

Authorized Representative

Date

APPENDIX D

TSEP Application: Additional Documentation

The TSEP application will most likely contain additional supporting documentation. In order to ensure all information is reviewed by the ranking team, Commerce recommends the application be organized according to the following format:

a. **Table of Contents**

b. **Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th edition.**

Also see Appendix B for TSEP-specific information related to the completion of the *Uniform Application*.

c. **Response to TSEP Statutory Priorities**

See Appendix A, TSEP Application Review Process, for a list of the seven TSEP Statutory Priorities.

d. **Preliminary Engineering Report**

See the *Uniform Application for Montana Public Facility Projects, 8th Edition* for instructions regarding the content and other TSEP specific information for completing the PER. The PER requirements for bridge projects can be found as a separate document on the TSEP website.

e. **The following should be included as Appendices in the application:**

1. Resolution to Authorize Application - Each applicant must provide a resolution to authorize the submittal of the TSEP application. See end of this appendix for a model Resolution to Authorize Application. If the project involves multiple jurisdictions, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed by all of the parties involved must also be submitted. The MOU must state that all parties involved understand the scope of the project and are in basic agreement as to what is being proposed. The memorandum should summarize the scope of the project, how the system would be managed and operated, and how the improvements would be funded in the short and long-term.

2. Documentation Related to the Formation of the District (as applicable)
County water, sewer, and solid waste districts must submit documentation substantiating that the District has been legally created. In order to eliminate any problems verifying that the District has been legally created, the District should submit a copy of the county resolution creating the District and a certificate of incorporation from the Secretary of State.

3. Maps - Each applicant must include legible maps showing the boundaries of the proposed project area and the locations of all proposed project activities.

The map of the applicant's political jurisdiction must identify:

- the boundaries of the entire jurisdiction,
- the project's location within the jurisdiction, and
- if applicable, the service area of the project.

The map of the proposed project area must identify:

- the boundaries of the project area,
- the locations of all proposed activities, and
- the boundaries of any designated 100-year floodplain.

4. Implementation Schedule - Each applicant must submit an implementation schedule that describes the overall schedule for project completion, including engineering and construction. A blank project implementation schedule is provided at the end of this appendix that applicants can complete for their project.

5. Other Supporting Documentation - Each applicant should identify the source of supporting data for any statements made in the application, and provide documentation when applicable. Copies of plans such as a capital improvements plan should be submitted if not lengthy. At a minimum, the applicant should include portions of plans in order to identify the document and key information. Business plans should be included for economic development related projects. If local research was conducted to support the application, the survey methodology must be described and a copy of the survey form with a composite summary of all responses submitted with the application. The applicant should retain all original documentation.

QUARTERLY PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

TASK	QUARTERS, 2013				QUARTERS, 2014			
	1st J F M	2nd A M J	3rd J A S	4th O N D	1st J F M	2nd A M J	3rd J A S	4th O N D
<u>PROJECT START UP</u>								
Attend Grant Admin. Workshop								
Sign TSEP Contract								
Prepare Management Plan								
Establish Project Files								
Submit Signature & Depository Forms								
Submit Budgetary Resolution								
<u>PROJECT DESIGN</u>								
Advertise for & Select Engineer								
Commence Final Design								
Complete Project Design								
Submit Plans to DEQ								
Prepare Bid Documents								
Finalize Acquisition								
<u>ADVERTISEMENT FOR CONST. BID</u>								
Review Contract Requirements								
Public Bid Advertisement								
Open Bids & Examine Proposals								
Request Contr. Debarment Review								
Select Contractor & Award Bid								
Conduct Pre-Const. Conference								
Issue Notice to Proceed to Contractor								
<u>PROJECT CONSTRUCTION</u>								
Begin Construction								
Monitor Engineer & Contractor								
Conduct Labor Compliance Reviews								
Hold Const. Progress Meetings								
Final Inspection								
<u>PROJECT CLOSE OUT</u>								
Submit Final Drawdown								
Determine Audit Requirements								
Project Completion Report								
Submit Conditional Certification								
Submit Final Certification								

Resolution to Authorize Submission of a TSEP Application

Each application for TSEP funds must be accompanied by a copy of a resolution formally adopted by the applicant and authorizing:

- the submission of the TSEP application in compliance with the TSEP Application Guidelines, and
- the applicant's chief elected official or chief executive officer to act on its behalf in regard to the application and to provide such additional information as may be required.

The resolution must also indicate the governing body's intent to commit to any funding for the project that will be provided by the applicant.

Applicants must have the legal jurisdiction and authority to finance, operate and maintain the proposed facility and, where applicable, must have the demonstrated financial capacity to repay any debt incurred. In all cases, the applicant assumes complete responsibility for proper financial management of the TSEP funds awarded to it and compliance with all State laws and regulations. Pursuant to Section 2-7-504, MCA, all TSEP recipients must be able to demonstrate that their financial management systems meet generally accepted accounting principles before Commerce will disburse TSEP funds for a local project.

See sample resolution on next page.

**Sample of a resolution
to authorize submission of TSEP application**

WHEREAS, the (Name of applicant) is applying to the Montana Department of Commerce for financial assistance from the Treasure State Endowment Program (TSEP) to (describe purpose of project);

WHEREAS, the (Name of applicant) has the legal jurisdiction and authority to construct, finance, operate, and maintain (the proposed public facility);

That the (Name of applicant) agrees to comply with all State laws and regulations and the requirements described in the TSEP Application Guidelines and those that will be described in the TSEP Project Administration Manual;

That the (Name of applicant) commits to provide the amount of matching funds as proposed in the TSEP application; and

That (name of Chief Elected Official or Chief Executive Officer), (title), is authorized to submit this application to the Montana Department of Commerce, on behalf of (Name of applicant), to act on its behalf and to provide such additional information as may be required.

Signed: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Attested: _____

APPENDIX E

Target Rate Analysis for Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste Projects

“Target rate analysis” is a key part of the financial assessment for water, wastewater and solid waste projects. It is used by Commerce to help determine the amount of grant funds a community needs to keep its user rates, resulting from a proposed improvement to a water, wastewater, or solid waste project, at a reasonably affordable level for its citizens relative to other communities. The idea of “target rates” is based on the concept that the ability of a community, as a whole, to pay a particular user rate is related to the overall median household income level in the community, and that communities with higher median household incomes can afford higher rates than those with lower median household incomes.

Commerce utilizes the combined rates for both water and wastewater systems in its target rate analysis. This helps to ensure that an applicant's need for financial assistance is not understated if either of the systems have high rates, even though the other system may have relatively low rates. For communities with only a water system, or a wastewater system, but not both, only the target rate for that system will be used. Storm drain projects are computed as if they were a part of the wastewater system. Target rate analysis of solid waste systems will consider rates for solid waste plus, where applicable, water and wastewater.

A community's target rate is computed by multiplying the community's MHI by the combined target percentage (2.3%) to measure residential households ability to pay combined water and wastewater rates (1.4% for water systems plus .9% for wastewater systems equals 2.3%). For communities with only one system, 1.4% will be used for water systems and .9% will be used for wastewater systems. A community's target rate for a solid waste system is computed by multiplying the community's MHI by the target percentage (.3%) to measure residential households ability to pay solid waste rates. The combined target rate for a solid waste project would then be equal to 2.6% and would consider solid waste, water and wastewater rates. The target rate for a county applying for a solid waste project may necessarily revert to the solid waste rate only since there might not be an applicable water and wastewater rate to use.

For example, if a community had an annual MHI of \$30,000, this figure is multiplied by 2.3%. The sum is then divided by twelve months to determine the community's combined monthly target rate (for water and wastewater) of \$57.50 per month ($\$30,000 \times 2.3\% = \690.00 divided by 12 months = \$57.50 per month). If a community only has a water system and no wastewater system, the target rate would be \$35.00 per month ($\$30,000 \times 1.4\% = \420.00 divided by 12 months). If a community only has a wastewater system and no water system, the target rate would be \$22.50 per month ($\$30,000 \times 0.9\% = \270.00 divided by 12 months).

An equivalent amount to a user fee will be used in the target rate analysis for tribal governments applying to TSEP if individual users are not assessed fees. Subsidization by the tribe is viewed as equal to user fees paid by individuals in typical municipal systems. The equivalent amount will be based on the tribe's cost to finance the improvements, repay any existing system debt, and operate and maintain the system divided by the number of households that are served by the system. The equivalent amount will then be compared to the applicant's target rate. Other appropriate methodologies as determined by the Commerce may be used as needed by the TSEP staff to

determine financial need for tribal governments.

Under some conditions, an applicant may conduct an income survey in order to establish more current income figures. Please contact Commerce staff for guidance if an income survey is to be conducted.

Because of the importance of “target rate analysis” in the ranking of TSEP applications for water, wastewater and solid waste projects, applicants should contact the TSEP staff in order to have their target rates calculated or verified in order to ensure that the correct target rate is being used.

If the proposed user rates would be below the target rate, after preparing a preliminary financial package to construct the proposed project, applicants should discuss their proposed projects with Commerce staff. **Grant funding will not be recommended for projects that would result in user charges below the target rate.**

Additional guidance on target rates can be found on the Commerce website or by contracting Commerce staff.